The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2093. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

A REVOLUTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

ORGANIZATION OF A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Seizure of the Arsenal and Prison.

From Eight Hundred to a Thousand Citizens Under Arms.

The Streets Barricaded with Cotton Bales.

The Military Called Out by the City Authorities.

A BLOODY BATTLE EXPECTED.

Proclamation of the Vigilance Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 3.

A revolution broke out here last night. A Vigilance Committee in large numbers took possession of the Arsenal, Jackson-square, and the prisoners. This morning the Executive Committee calls for all law-and-order people to join them, and announce a determination to carry out their measures. Nothing else has transpired as yet (9 o'clock, A. M.,) but cannon are posted about the Arsenal, and about two hundred armed men are on guard.

The occasion of the rising is the numberless disorders, outrages and assassinations of the past few years.

Ten O'Clock, A. M.—From seven hundred to eight hundred men are now under arms. Several arrests have been made, and it is reported that opposition will be made to the Committee, in which case a severe battle is certain. Volunteers are still crowding up.

Eleven O'Clock, A. M.—General TRACY'S division of Militia has been called out by the Mayor.

Half-past Eleven A. M.—The Common Council is in secret session; considerable confusion is reported amongst the members. There *is* great excitement in the street. The Council have got possession of the First District Armory, which contains, however, only ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests have been made.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Twelve o'clock Noon.—The following document has been published:

CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: After years of disorder, outrage and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might—have quietly taken possession of the Arsenal and the buildings in Jackson-square, and have established there the Head-quarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights inviolable of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen; restore public order; abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law, either from the infidelity of its public servants or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, has left unwhipt of justice.

In the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is superseded, the Mayor and the Recorders, as we understand, yielding up the power which they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the security of property and the Vigilance Committee will, therefore, provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without heat, prejudice or political bias.

All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New-Orleans shall be governed like all other well-ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves, without delay, at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known.

All has been done noiselessly thus far. All will continue noiselessly, dispassionately and justly. But the ruffians who have dyed our streets with the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish.

So the people have determined. *Vox populi, vox Dei.*

(Signed) TRUE DELTA.

One o'clock P. M.—The Mayor and Council have gone to the head-quarters of the Vigilance Committee to read the riot act. Two companies of militia are employed in making cartridges.

The Committee have established, as a signal, the firing of three guns at the arsenal, at the sound of which all its supporters are invited to repair to the arsenal, prepared to resist attack.

THE STREETS BARRICADED WITH COTTON BALES BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 3.

The Vigilance Committee are still triumphant, and have torn up the streets and erected cotton bales for barricades. The city forces are an armed rabble, having no organization or a head. No fight has occurred yet.

The Mayor issued an order this afternoon to take the arms belonging to the city wherever they could be found. Acting on this order, the rabble broke open and seized some weapons in KITTRIDGE'S store.

It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall to-morrow.

Bands of armed ruffians are now parading the streets.

The stores in the city closed their doors this afternoon.

The Vigilance Committee are supported by the respectable citizens, and the municipal authorities must succumb.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 3—10 P. M.

It is now expected that a fight will take place to-night.

There is an immense gathering around the Head-quarters of the Vigilance Committee.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here from Halifax at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The papers received by her contain no news of special interest, additional to that already sent over the wires. Her mails left by the steamboat train, *via* Stonington, at 5 o'clock this evening, and are due in New-York at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) morning.

Message of the Governor of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 3.

Governor HAILE delivered his annual message to the Legislature to-day. It is mainly devoted to local matters, and exhibits a prosperous condition of the educational, agricultural, financial and other interests of the State. It announces that a United States Senator is to be elected in place of the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, whose term will expire in March next. In conclusion, the Governor reviews the question of Slavery and the position of Kansas, and says: "Encouraged by repeated triumphs, the Slave power already assumes and defiantly acts upon the assumption that there are within the national domain no limits to its expansion; that it exists by its own inherent right wherever the flag of our country extends, and it claims that there is no place North or South within the country where protection to slave-property is not secured under the Constitution, and laws of Congress. It is such aggressive claims as these that have produced the agitation which we deprecate. The agitation will continue and increase so long as such assumptions are insisted and acted upon—assumptions which, as a matter of plain duty, will be met by a stern and unyielding resistance from the people of this and other Northern States."

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 3.

The Republicans and Democrats were in caucus this evening and made nominations for State officers, and the Republicans selected Tuesday next for the election of a United States Senator.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Governor Cumming Expelled from Salt Lake City.

THE MORMONS DETERMINED TO RESIST.

Dispatches from Governor Cumming to the State Department—The Troops at Camp Scott Living on Mule Meat, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 3.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, the 1st, says that intelligence from Camp Scott to the 8th of May, had been received at the Fort. On that day two Mormons came into the Camp from Salt Lake City, having dispatches from Governor CUMMING for Secretary CASS. The troops were expected to move towards the Valley by the end of May. Nothing was known at the Camp, at the date mentioned, of any proceedings within the city. The foregoing came by mail to the fort. The expressman who brought it supplies the following additional particulars:

He left Fort Laramie on the 18th of May. At Fort Kearney, the commanding officer directed him to inform Col. MONROE that he had information that Governor CUMMING had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms, determined to resist the army to the last, and requesting Col. MONROE to push on as speedily as possible. This communication, it is understood, was received at Fort Kearney through the mail brought by this messenger, to whom it was committed probably for lack of time. Col. HOFFMAN'S command was met seventy-five miles beyond Fort Laramie. They had encountered snow two or three feet deep, and had lost many animals. All the streams were very high. The Peace Commissioners had passed Fort Laramie; they were obliged to swim the Platte at that post. It is reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat. No official information had been received at the Fort, but the authority furnishing this intelligence is regarded as unquestionable.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 2.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 31st ult., says that no further outbreak had occurred at Fort Scott. A detachment of troops was there to be replaced by companies from the Second Infantry.

The fourth column, under Col. MORRISON, marched this morning, and the fifth and sixth columns are in readiness to move and will be pushed forward immediately.

It is understood that Gen. HARNEY will take the field about the 10th of June.

Later from Tampico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 3.

The brig *Nahum*, STETSON, arrived to-day, brings Tampico dates to the 23d ultimo.

VIDAURRI had retreated to Monterey, where he was awaiting the arrival of some thousand muskets, now on the way from New-York.

ZULOAGA has issued a decree, establishing military instead of civil tribunals.

Railroad Opening.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 3.

The railway between here and Windsor opened for traffic to-day.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, June 3.

The canal boat *Peckham* passed here to-day, with 190 tons and 500 lbs. of lumber for tide-water.

The Protestant Dutch Reformed Synod.

NEWARK, Thursday, June 3.

In the Protestant Reformed Dutch Synod, of North America, this morning, the Standing Committees for the ensuing year were announced, and several reports of Committees acted upon. The Committee on Education reported in favor of Parochial Schools as a means of strengthening the denomination. Delegates continue to arrive, and the business is progressing finely.

This is the oldest Ecclesiastical body in the United States.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Case of Gen. Walker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 2.

The trial of General WALKER for violation of the Neutrality laws has concluded in a disagreement by the Jury, ten of that body being for acquittal and two for conviction. Judge CAMPBELL'S charge was extremely partial and stringent. A new trial was urged immediately by WALKER.

The District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in WALKER'S case.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Arrest of an English Naval Officer—Markets.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, has arrived at this port, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

From Havana we learn that the arrest of the English officer so conspicuous in his boarding operations, and who has been sent to Jamaica, gives general satisfaction, and the impression is that we will hear no more of "British aggression."

The Havana Sugar market has been rather active the last week, and prices have been well sustained. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 290,000 boxes—less by 30,000 than last year. Freights are dull, and incline downward. Exchange—London, 11¼@11½ premium; New-York, par@1 premium; Boston, par@½ do.; New-Orleans, 2@2½ do.

Kansas Affairs.

THE BORDER WARFARE—RUMORS OF THE INTENDED RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR DENVER.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st inst. says:

"The intentions of Governor STEWART, respecting the disturbances in the Western part of this State by bands of desperadoes from Kansas, some of whose lawless acts have already been given to the public, were manifested yesterday.

"A gentleman who came down in the cars last night from Jefferson City, informs us that, before his departure, the Governor had resolved to resort to summary measures to restore peace and security to persons and property within the section of the State harrassed and plundered by the reckless MONTGOMERY and his confederates, and that the extreme, though necessary measure, repelling force by force, was justifiable under present circumstances.

"On yesterday, therefore, *thirty boxes of muskets* were withdrawn from the State Armory for transport to Kansas City. They were in charge of Quater master General HACKNEY."

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following:

"A gentleman, a resident of Kansas, who arrived in our city last evening, informs us that the United States Deputy-Marshal, who had been sent out by Governor DENVER, in pursuit of MONTGOMERY, had returned and reports that he came up with that person, and upon showing his authority to capture him, he was himself taken prisoner by MONTGOMERY, on Thursday night last, but treated with every respect. MONTGOMERY informed him (the Marshal) that all the depredations had been committed by HAMILTON, who was at the head of the remnant of the gang of robbers formerly under the command of BUFORD, and who have been prowling through the Territory and in Missouri, ever since the invasion of Kansas by the Georgians and South Carolinians under BUFORD, WILKES, and other Southern leaders.

"HAMILTON, after the commission of the recent horrible murders, had fled from the Territory, and was understood to be *en route* for Georgia. It is supposed Governor DENVER will offer a reward for his apprehension, and that if he can be found, proper steps will be taken to bring him to justice."

A letter from Lawrence to the *Evening Post* gives the following rumor:

"One significant incident in this connection I must mention. In reply to a remark of Mr. DEITZLER, that he was disposed to deal so fairly in the matter of appointing election judges, that even Denver's Party could not complain, Governor DENVER stamped his foot emphatically, and said, 'I want it distinctly understood, gentlemen, that I am neither for nor against this Constitution.' The Governor further said *that it was his intention to resign at no distant day*. It is intimated that seeing how utterly repugnant Lecompton is to the people, and how futile the attempt to force it upon them must be, he has become disgusted with the whole business, and is unwilling to soil his hands with the dirty work which the Administration may hereafter require of him. Hence his contemplated resignation. If this be the case, another will soon be added to the already round number of Ex-Governors of Kansas."

THE WILLETT'S POINT INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Postmaster Fowler and Collector Schell on the Stand.

We have received a copy of the voluminous testimony taken before the investigating Committee in relation to the alleged frauds in the purchase of Willett's Point by the War Department, of which we make the following abstract:

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1858.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY FLOYD.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present—All the members.

The Hon. John B. Floyd appeared, and was examined by the Chairman, (the Hon. J. B. Haskin,) as follows:

THE PURCHASE OF WILLETT'S POINT PROPERTY.

Question—Will you please state to the Committee the facts and circumstances connected with the purchase of the Wilkins' Point property by the Government? When the negotiations for the purchase were entered into, by whom they were made, and to whom the $115,000 was paid. Answer—I do not know distinctly when the negotiations commenced; the papers which the Committee desired me to bring I have with me, and they indicate the progress of the transaction; it was carried on by the Engineer Department, without any knowledge of mine, until it became necessary that I should be consulted about it; I was looking over the papers last night, and I found among them a good many papers that I never saw before; they are papers which do not in any particular change the transaction, although in some degree they modify the facts that were known to me; the first I remember about the matter was, Gen. Totten coming to me and saying that it was necessary to purchase this property; that an appropriation had been made for the purpose by Congress; it was a work of importance, and that the property ought to be purchased; that was somewhere about the middle of March; it did not arrest my attention very much at that time, I being new here; the first thing which drew my special attention to it was a communication late one evening, as I was about quitting my office, from some member of the engineer department—I am not certain who it was—stating that it was necessary to send by telegraph a large amount of money to New-York for the purchase of this property; I declined to do it, for it was a thing I had never consulted the Cabinet about at all, and was my first money transaction, and I was not inclined to it; in the course of a few days, however, the subject of this purchase was brought before the Cabinet and discussed; I cannot, of course, fix dates, because I paid no more attention to this than any other transaction of the department; but about this time there came a formal proposition, which was the first incident in the transaction which attracted my special attention, offering to sell this property to the United States Government for $200,000, upon specific terms: well, this proposition was discussed.

Q.—When was the proposition made? A.—I do not know; you will find it in the papers; there was a great deal of writing between the engineer in charge and the engineer-in-chief upon the subject of this property which I was not aware of until I got the $200,000 proposition; this price struck me as inordinate, and I said that I could not think of entering into a transaction of the sort, but that I would go and consult about it; I took the papers to the Cabinet, and we talked the whole thing over fully; we read the papers, such as were then before me, from the Engineer's Department, and it was very obvious, in the course of a few days, that, immediately upon the appropriation for the purchase of the property, speculators had got to work and possessed themselves of it, and it was a struggle, as it seemed to me, between them and our engineers there who should get hold of the property; but, at all events, it had passed into the hands of third parties, and the question presented to us was as to the price for which the property could be purchased.

Q.—To whom was this $115,000 paid? A.—I do not know; the thing was under discussion several times, and we agreed to send to New-York and ascertain what would be, in all probability, the price of that property; I should like to draw your attention to a paper on that subject; it is the paper we had in the Cabinet on all occasions when we discussed the subject; we met nearly every day then; it is a letter dated March 24, 1857; the dates become a little important, as you will perceive; it reads as follows:

LETTER FROM MAJOR BARNARD OF THE ENGINEERS.

[Confidential.]

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1857.

SIR: I shall go to-morrow (if the weather permits) to examine thoroughly, the different sites proposed for the work on Long Island. I intended to defer any communication until I had done so; but the fact that some doubt has been thrown upon the practicability of getting the cession of jurisdiction without an indication of the locality, the importance of bringing negotiations to a close induce me to anticipate my visit, as I believe the main points I have to communicate and the authority I shall have to ask, will not be materially altered by my visit.

I will describe the *two* localities which can, under existing circumstances, be considered.

Willett's Point is well known to the Department. It was bought a few years since by Mr. Weissman, for what price I have been unable to ascertain; *it is supposed* to have been about $50,000 or $60,000.

It consisted (nominally) of 153 acres, (the old surveys are said to be very inaccurate, and it is thought the true area would overrun this.) Of this he has sold 26 acres to Mr. Henry Day, and 16 lie south of the marsh and creek which limits the neck proper, leaving 111 of the point or neck still in his possession, and 26 in the possession of Mr. Day.

Mr. Weissman's proposition is to sell to the United States at $1,000 per acre, *an actual and correct survey being made*, and in addition, to receive $15,000 *for his improvements*.

So much for Willett's Point.

Near the position laid down on the sketch sent me of Old Fort, that is to the east of and on the very salient of that promontory towards Fort Schuyler and Wilkens' Point, Mr. John Cryder has a country seat consisting of seventy-four acres of land, with costly dwelling and out-houses. Adjoining him, to the east and south, is another fine country seat of Stewart Brown, (Brown, Brothers & Co.,) of thirty-five acres and dwellings.

Mr. Cryder, while professing no desire to sell, expresses a patriotic willingness to give up his place to the public service, *if wanted*; and he professes to desire nothing beyond a reimbursement.

He estimates his land at $1,000 per acre; and after examining his books, he says his residence (dwellings, &c.,) *has cost him* $40,000. On this basis, $114,000 would be the amount he thinks he ought to receive.

But Mr. Brown says that the construction of a fortification on Mr. Cryder's place would completely ruin his, and he thinks *his* place ought to be taken with Cryder's, and at the same rate, $1,000 for land, and $30,000 for his improvements, as he estimates them.

This would give us an ample, and not ineligible site of 139 acres, and cost us $179,000.

Willett's Point is far the most eligible sight, and it *is the cheapest*. Fortunately, no improvements of value have been put upon it; but without further authority I am unable to do anything that will alter the aspect of things as I now present them.

You see how high lands are actually held *all along the shore*. Now, the testimony of the residents is that Willett's Point is really unrivaled for the objects which give these lands such value, viz: for country seats for the wealthy. That it has *not* been so occupied before, is owing, in a great degree, to the latent intention of the United States to occupy it. The present owner, Mr. Weissman, *expects to sell* to the United States, *wants to sell*, and the sole question with him is, to get the highest possible price. Mr. Day bought expressly for a country seat, and is, I believe, really reluctant to give up his purchase.

Now, while Mr. Weissman has not been particularly the sufferer by the interdict which the Government has put on this point, yet we ought to bear in mind what his land would really *be worth to him*, were that interdict removed by a purchase of site elsewhere.

The prices at which Cryder, and Brown, (whose character and wealth place them above suspicion of speculative objects,) and Grinnell hold their tracts, show that good locations are *really* worth $1,000 per acre, while very choice small tracts are held much higher, and in this I am confirmed by the residents of the neighborhood. I asked Mr. Lawrence, a merchant of the City, who has a place at the head of Little Neck Bay, (a mile or two distant,) what he would appraise Mr. Weissman's tract at, if he were made an arbitrator. He answered, "A thousand dollars an acre," he thought, would be a *liberal* and proper compensation.

But it must be borne in mind that a tract of 111 acres is not easily sold out (good, bad, or indifferent) at $1,000 per acre. Some of it is marsh land, and, although Mr. Weissman *professes* to believe that it would be an advantage to him if the Government would *at once decide not* to take his land, I believe, if it did not, he could not realize, either by present sale of the whole, or by partial and successive sales, or by holding the whole longer, what would be worth to him the *present sum in cash* of $100,000. The dwelling is said to be of little value, and though he says he has actually expended $11,000 on *the house*, I don't think a man ought to expect to get back every cent he has spent on a sorry house, (his own dwelling.)

I request, therefore, authority to tender to Mr. Weissman $100,000 for the 111 (more or less) acres he owns beyond the creek; or, if he positively declines this, to have authority to offer from $750 to $1,000 per acre *upon actual survey* of the land, and to compensate him for his improvements by a liberal appraisement.

I think $750 per acre would be as little as the United States ought to expect to pay; but I must have some latitude.

The sketch herewith will show how Day's land is situated. His northern boundary is about 1,000 feet from the extreme shore line towards Fort Schuyler. The latter work, from the extreme point to the tail of its glacis, (a long detached-out work,) occupies but 1,000 feet.

We should buy, if we can *reasonably*; but we can build without him.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. G. BARNARD, Brevet Maj. Engineers.

Gen. J. G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer.

Q.—These papers you have brought with you show the progress of the whole transaction, and the evidence upon which your Department acted as to the value of the property? A.—Yes, Sir. You asked for the facts and circumstances. I am attempting to narrate the facts, which are as I stated, and the circumstances are set forth in these papers.

Q.—Have you a letter which you wrote to Schell, and his reply? A.—Yes, Sir; the last clause in my letter to Schell was put in by the President himself, who thought we ought to proceed cautiously. The letter reads as follows:

SECRETARY FLOYD'S LETTER TO MR. SCHELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR—A negotiation has been pending for some time, between the United States authorities and some parties in New-York, for the purchase of a site for the proposed fort at the Narrows, opposite Fort Schuyler. I send you, herewith, a map indicating the precise locality, which, I presume, from your residence in New-York, you are familiar with. This purchase has been under discussion in the Cabinet on several occasions, and the opinion seems to prevail (which is mine) that the price asked for the land is exorbitant. I am aware that lands are high in the neighborhood of the proposed fort, and am also aware that the Government cannot possibly purchase land at less than its full market value.

This tract is represented to contain at least one hundred and thirty acres, probably more; and the price asked for it by the owners is two hundred thousand dollars.

The object of this communication is to request that you will proceed, at once, to ascertain, as far as practicable, and by such means as you can fully [rely] upon, the fair value of this land. I desire you to communicate with Mr. Isaac Fowler, and get his estimate of its value likewise.

I should be glad if you would fortify the opinions of yourself and Mr. Fowler by those of such real estate agents as deserve the confidence of the community from their standing and intelligence.

My object, you will see at once, is to procure such information as will enable the Government to pay a fair price for the property, and to protect it against extortion. I enjoin it upon you, therefore, to proceed with that sort of caution and secrecy which will enable you to avoid being imposed upon by any combination.

I shall be highly gratified if you will attend to this matter with all convenient speed.

With the highest regard and respect, I am, my dear Sir, very truly your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., New-York City.

Q.—Were those the only parties to whom you gave the privileges of estimating and reporting to your department the value of this property? A.—Yes, Sir; the general mode by which the department gets its information, and it is to that source alone we look for it, is through the Engineer Department, and these papers will show you the opinion of the Engineers; but the estimate of the Engineer was so far below the estimate of what these people had asked, that on comparing the two in our discussions, it was determined to look to other means of information as auxiliary to the engineer in charge.

REPLY FROM MR. SCHELL.

I received the following reply to my letter from Mr. Schell and Mr. Fowler:

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1857.

SIR: In obedience to your request, as contained in your letter of the 13th April inst., we have made inquiries as to the value of the property known as Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler.

The property is situate on the East River, at a convenient distance from New-York, being one hour by boat or railroad, and is decidedly the most eligible and desirable position for the erection of Summer residences, for which purpose the property in the immediate vicinity has been used by many of the leading and wealthy merchants; and the land fronting on the water in that vicinity is held by the owners at from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre.

We have made inquiries of persons living in the vicinity, and have also procured a statement from several auctioneers in our City, who are acquainted with this property, and all concur in estimating it to be of great value. A certificate, signed by some of the persons inquired of, is herewith transmitted.

We also transmit a letter from Mr. Henry Grinnell, who owns a point of land in the immediate vicinity of Willett's Point, which he values at $3,000, and which, in the opinion of Mr. Mickle, (whose letter we also send,) also a land owner in the neighborhood, is not of greater value than that in question.

An additional value is given to this land from a recent act of the Legislature, said to have been passed, giving the owners the right to land under water to the distance of four hundred feet from low water mark.

Relying upon the statement made in answer to our inquiries, and also from a personal inspection of the property, we think that, if the quantity of land is as represented, the sum of $200,000 for the same cannot be considered an exorbitant price.

With great respect, we remain, your obedient servants.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
ISAAC V. FOWLER.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

THE SCHEMING OF THE SPECULATION.

Q.—Who treated with the Department as the owner or owners of this land? A.—A man named Irving.

Q.—Any other parties? A.—None; the thing was entirely done through the papers which are here; indeed, I remember very little conversation with any body on the subject, except with the engineers and the Cabinet.

Q.—Did this belong to the Engineer Department? A.—Yes, Sir; here is a paper which had very considerable influence with us all:

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.

The undersigned are acquainted with the location and character of the property known as Willett's Neck. It is situated directly opposite Fort Schuyler, on Long Island Sound, and is well adapted for the site of a fortification on account of its peculiar formation, it being bounded on three sides by water, and from its elevation commanding all the prominent adjacent points of land.

The occupation of this piece of ground would seem to be indispensable to a perfect system of fortification for the Sound. The tract of ground offered for sale by Mr. Irving, is said to contain not less than 100 acres, nor more than 130 acres, measured to low-water mark. Thus measured, the additional water-right of 400 feet, recently granted by a law of the State of New-York, will be rendered available and of great value.

On comparing this property with other land of known value in the same neighborhood, and in view of its perfect adaptation to public purposes, we estimate it to be worth $2,250 per acre; and in addition thereto, from representations on which we rely, we value the improvements, a large mansion-house and out-buildings, and a large deposit of stone adapted to wall-building, at $20,000.

It is but proper to add, that we are in no way interested in the above described property, directly or indirectly.

JAMES M. MELLER,
WILLIAM M. WEEKS,
JACOB Y. BAKER.
THEO. B. BLEECKER & BURLING.

Upon those papers as they stand, but chiefly upon this representation of Mr. Schell and Mr. Fowler, the exigencies of the public service requiring that the work should be begun, we, although believing the price at the time to be exorbitant, concluded to give it. These are the facts and circumstances as far as I know of them.

Q.—Who are the speculators who got hold of the property? A.—A man named Irving.

Q.—Any other parties that you know of? A.—None in the world that I know of. The first intimation in the papers about that is in a letter of Barnard's, which I never saw until last night; I never heard much about the sale of the property until it had passed out of their hands; the first intimation we had of that was in a letter of Barnard's; he evidently thought, from first to last, that these speculators could not get hold of the land, and I have no doubt that, if everybody had been perfectly on the *qui vive* about it, and directed special attention to it, and that if, immediately upon the incoming of the Administration, a gentleman had been sent there to purchase the land, we could have got it for what Irving gave for it, $130,000.

Mr. Haskin—I called at the Engineer Department and put some inquiries to General Totten about the matter, knowing that the property could have been purchased for $35,000 a few months before.

Mr. Floyd—Here is the first intimation we had that Irving had purchased the property. It appears by the following letter that Major Barnard knew as early as the 28th of March, but not earlier, that this had gone into the hands of Irving:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR BARNARD.

[*Private and Confidential—Received March 28, 1857.*]

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Fort Schuyler and Wilkins' Point this morning, and was debating whether I should not proceed at once to Washington and consult personally on this matter. To one unaccustomed to look with suspicion upon others, who believes that the confidential appeal to a gentleman for information and advice will be held sacred, it is a trial and a mortification to learn to distrust *every one*; to have reason to believe that confidence answered by an attempt to draw from your confidence every means of using it to your disadvantage. *Such* are the difficulties of even getting reliable information, (with no very extensive acquaintance.)

But so far as I can form a conclusion from what I learn, the price of $700 or $750 per acre would not be out of proportion to the actual value of Wilkins' Point; I believe Cryder, Brown and Haggerty, (proprietors about "Old Fort") are candid in *their* statements, and uninfluenced either by desire to sell or wish or expectation of extracting money from the Government; the two former value their tracts at $1,000; Haggerty, (to the westward of Cryder,) would probably sell for $700 or $800; General Wetmore owns a place on the eastern side of Little Neck Bay, which he values at $600; the general opinion seems to be that Wilkins' Point possesses rather unusual advantages for country seats; I was mistaken in saying that Mr. Weissman had expended $11,000 on his house and improvements; he says he has expended $15,000, and as the building is really a large one, having some pretence to architectural decoration, it is quite reasonable to believe that he does not misrepresent; I think a conscientious jury would award him somewhere about $100,000 for grounds and improvements; but a perfect horde of vultures have been attracted by the announcement of this appropriation, and there are all sorts of schemes *on foot* to make the Government pay an extortionate price; Van Nostrand has been offered bribes, simply because, as a friend known to me for twenty years, and as a New-Yorker by birth, he has aided me in getting information; last night a paper was brought to me by a gentleman intimate with Weissman (was *this* gentleman concerned in this matter? you know him as well as I, perhaps better—it was Mr. John W. Lawrence, once a member of Congress, a man of wealth and standing,) it being a written agreement, dated Flushing, March 26, between Weissman and one George Irving, (who he is Mr. Lawrence appeared not to know, though he believed him to be a person who has been buying land about Whitestone's Point,) by which Mr. W. sold to Mr. Irving for $130,000, $5,000 payable April 1; $15,000 May; $25,000 July 1; *provided*, that if first payment or second payment were not made, the agreement is to be null and void; and further, that *if the United States purchase before the first of April, the agreement is to be null and void.*

Who were the contrivers of this I don't know; but I could not help believing it a thing meant to work upon me. They don't know yet that Wilke's Point is *definitely fixed upon*. They don't know whether or not I have authority to conclude a bargain, nor do they know how much the Government will give, though I have made it known pretty decidedly that the Government was under no stress in the matter, and would not pay any such sum as here mentioned.

It is not at all likely that Mr. Weissman would now accept the sum I asked authority to offer him; and with the knowledge that Mr. Weissman has signed such a paper, (which, even admitting he is not *himself* a party to the plot,) he must know had no other object than to extort money from the Government, I don't think *any price* ought to be offered him, but that the property should be condemned and adjudicated.

The sketch of Day's land is about as definite on my sketch as on the original, which I send (to be returned.) It is the best indication I had, and was sent (prepared hastily for the mail,) to show where his land lay, and informing you that his nearest line was 1,000 feet (as near as I could judge) from the extremity of the point.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

J. G. BARNARD, Brevet Major Engineers.

Gen. JOS. G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer, &c.

P. S.—The *agreement* between Weissman and Irving (mentioned on the other page) was *confidentially* communicated. As it was to me, as a *government agent*, that it was shown, I deem it proper to communicate it.

Q.—Had you any *information* from the Engineer Department as to the value of the property before it came into Irving's hand? A.—No definite information; you will see from reading these letters of Major Barnard, that he speaks of the fact mentioned by Mr. Haskin that the land had some time cost $35,000; he does not say that it could ever have been got for less that $130,000; but goes on with arguments to show that $100,000 was the lowest price the land ever could have been got for; he says that the lands were purchased not very long before that for $35,000.

Q.—Did the Government purchase it as containing one hundred and ten acres? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Permit me to inquire what the reason was, if there was any reason, for going beyond the $150,000, which was the amount of the appropriation? A.—It was simply because we could not get it for less. The truth is, that I was desirous to commence the work there. It is a great work. The engineers think more of a fortification at that point than of Forts Richmond and Hamilton. They consider that they are works which defend the City of New-York; that they are great works, and extremely important national defences; and I supposed, as an appropriation had been made for the construction of the work there that the great object was in commencing it and progressing with it as rapidly as possible.

Q.—What have you done towards the commencement of the fortification? A.—I have not stirred up the boys to know what they have been doing.

Q.—Did not Irving make other offers of land between Whitestone and Willett's Point? A.—Yes, Sir; those offers are all there in the papers, and you will find that they amount to near about the price we gave—some are exorbitant; there is a gentleman, who is represented as one of large wealth, mentioned in the papers, who owns a ten-acre lot, which he values at $3,000 an acre; it is very near adjoining it, but is evidently a fancy price; there are some lands in the vicinity we thought at one time of purchasing instead of Willett's Neck, although Willett's Neck, as the engineers say, is precisely the point for the fortification; these lands might, however, have been made to answer, and we thought we had better buy them; but when we came to sum up what they would cost the Government, we found that they would amount to as much as the other; we could have bought the land low, but the improvements were held at high prices, and as they were of no value to us, it would have been money thrown away.

Q.—Is there any report as to the quantity of land required for the fortification? A.—Yes, Sir; but I do not recollect what it is; I think it amounts to this, that with this purchase the engineers could get along, but that it would be better to purchase an additional portion of the land, which belonged to a man named Day; I think the price Day asked will appear on the papers.

Q.—Where will the Committee get information as to when the $115,000 was paid, and to whom it was paid, and where it was paid? A.—I can find it very readily for you; it must have been paid upon a requisition of the War Department, and in favor of some particular man.

Q.—You do not know of any person being interested in the proceeds of this sale except George Irving? A.—No, Sir; nothing at all about that.

Q.—I see there is a mortgage of $85,000 left upon the property. Do you know who is the present owner? A.—I do not; all the questions connected with the law of the case were referred to the United States District-Attorney for that portion of New-York.

Q.—To Mr. McKeon? A.—Yes, Sir; and when they came back from him they were referred to the Attorney-General; I never saw a paper connected with them; I took it for granted that what the United States District-Attorney in New-York would do, and what the United States Attorney-General would sanction, was right; and I did not have much confidence in my own legal opinions, or much time to look into legal opinions, and so I just adopted it.

MARCH 11, 1858.

Present—Mr. Haskin, Mr. Wood and Mr. Hall.

John A. Gillmore sworn—Examined by the Chairman, (Mr. Haskin,) and testified as follows:

I am a Lieutenant of Engineers in the United States Army, and am stationed at New-York City; I was stationed there one year last December; of the negotiations which led to the purchase of Willett's Point by the Government, I know absolutely nothing; I believe the negotiations were commenced and continued, but not concluded, by Major Barnard; he was the proper person to have done it; it came within his province; he had charge at the time of the fortifications in the whole harbor of New-York; on the 9th of July, 1857, I received a letter from General Totten, from Washington, informing me that I would receive a draft in my favor, and drawn to my order, for $115,000, and directing me to pay that sum over to George Irving and his wife, on account of a purchase of land made by the Secretary of War of those persons, at Wilkins' or Willett's Point, for a fortification. The letter was dated the 8th of July, 1857.

WHO GOT THE MONEY.

I made the payment on the morning of the 9th of July, 1857, taking a receipt from Irving and wife. The draft was indorsed over by me, payable to the order of George Irving; I took his receipt at my office in the morning, and called at his house in the evening, and took the receipt of his wife; Mr. Richard Schell came to me with Irving on the morning of the 9th of July, 1857, and presented me with a letter from his brother, Augustus, now the Collector of the Port of New-York, introducing him to me; Richard Schell was present when the draft was indorsed over by me to Irving; the draft was brought through those parties; I did not get it through the mail; I did not see the draft passed over to Richard Schell; the letter from Augustus Schell, introducing his brother Richard, said, "he had business requiring attention today." My impression is, that Richard Schell then said that he advanced the money to buy the property from the original holders.

Examination by Mr. Hall—I judged Schell had an interest in it, from his saying he had an interest in it, having advanced money to purchase the property of the original holders; my connection with the affair was simply that of a disbursing agent.

TESTIMONY OF POSTMASTER FOWLER.

TESTIMONY OF POSTMASTER FOWLER.—MARCH 17, 1858.

Present—Mr. Haskin, (Chairman, Mr.) Hopkins, and Mr. Hall.

Isaac V. Fowler, being sworn and examined by the Chairman, testified as follows: I am the Postmaster of the City of New-York; Mr. Augustus Schell called upon me at the Post Office in New-York and showed me a letter from Governor Floyd, Secretary of War, directing him to ascertain the value of the property known as Willett's or Wilkins' Point; my impression is that this was as late as June, 1857, although the letters make it April, 1857; it was certainly after the third Monday in April, 1857, because the Tammany election took place that day, and I know it was subsequent to that date; I arranged to go with Mr. Schell on the second day following his call upon me to visit the property; we proceeded by steamboat to Flushing, where we met Prosper M. Wetmore and a Mr. Irving, with a carriage; General Wetmore said he was visiting Mr. Irving, and had been in the habit of spending his Summers in that neighborhood, and that he had informed Mr. Irving that it would be an act of courtesy, appreciated by Mr. Schell and myself, if he would drive down and take us to Willett's Point; that he knew we were coming, through Schell; I was not previously informed of his knowing of our coming; we from there proceeded, in Irving's carriage, to Willett's Point, where, on arriving, we were introduced to a Mr. Weissman, who was residing on the property in a house he had built there; we then walked over the property, after which we had a collation, prepared by Mr. Weissman, and we then returned with Irving and Wetmore to Flushing. Irving there left us, and we hired a carriage, and Wetmore, Schell and myself returned to the City of New-York. The next day, or within a few days thereafter, by appointment made by Mr. Augustus Schell, we called upon Mr. A. H. Mickle at his store in Water-street, New-York, to inquire of him as to the value of Willett's Point and property in its vicinity; he gave us a letter, which was to accompany our report.

(See letter in Mickle's testimony.)

Mr. Schell informed me that Mr. Henry Grinnell valued his property at $3,000 per acre with the improvements; I never was on this property; it is a few miles nearer New-York; I do not remember any other valuations being mentioned to me by him, and if there had been I think I would have considered them; Mr. Schell wrote the letter to the Secretary of War, which he and I signed at his request, [illegible] in testimony of Hon. John B. Floyd, signed "Augustus Schell and I. V. Fowler;" [illegible] Mickle's letter—was written before, I think, by Mr. Augustus Schell; after he had conversed with him some time about the property and value, he read it and signed it; Mickle stated that he considered that all those pieces of property were too highly estimated by their owners; this conversation was before the letter was signed; he said there was put too high an estimate upon them as fancy places; Mr. Schell desired him to certify to the value of Willett's Point per acre, but he refused and did not put any price upon it; his talk was general; he did not put a price upon his own property; he did not name any price per acre on the Willett's Point property; we did not see Mr. Grinnell upon the subject; I saw no one but those I have named; while Mr. Augustus Schell was preparing his letter—the one signed by us in his office that afternoon—Mr. Richard Schell came into the office; he remained but a moment and went out; after I had signed the letter with Augustus Schell, on my way to the street, I met at the door Mr. Richard Schell and Prosper M. Wetmore, and one of them asked me, "Have you signed the letter?" I replied, "Yes"; the remark was then made by one of them, I cannot tell which, "It is important that it should be sent off this afternoon."

Q.—Did you form your judgment of the value solely from conversation with Mr. Augustus Schell, or how did you arrive at your conclusions in the letter signed by him and you? A.—Entirely from conversations with Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. Wetmore, and Mr. Irving, and from the statement made by Mr. Mickle; those were the only people I talked with on the subject; I concluded it was worth $1,500 per acre; I suppose the gentleman, Mr. Weissman, who resided on the property, was the owner of the property at the time we signed the letter; I do not know of the parties who had any interest in the selling of the property to the Government; I did not know, at the time I signed the letter, that Irving or any other person had any interest in the property; I understood Weissman was the owner, and the only person interested.

Examination by Mr. Hall—Mr. Mickle was unwilling to put any value on the property, and did not; Mr. Augustus Schell wrote the letter, which we signed on the same day after we called at Mickel's store; I had no knowledge whatever of the value more than the facts I have stated; we estimated the property as containing at least thirty acres of land, and I calculated it at $1,500 per acre; the statement in our letter of additional value, on account of land under water, was derived from Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore.

TESTIMONY OF COLLECTOR SCHELL.

SATURDAY, May 1, 1858.

Richard Schell, sworn—Examined by the Chairman, (Hon. J. B. Haskin)—Question—Where do you reside? Answer—In the City and County of New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have been a broker and a banker; I am not doing anything special now.

Q.—What was your business in March, April, May, June, and July, 1857? A.—I was a broker and banker.

Q.—In the City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first hear, and from whom did you first hear, of an appropriation by Government to purchase property on Long Island, opposite Fort Schuyler? A.—I think I heard it from General Prosper M. Wetmore.

Q.—In what month? A.—It may have been in May or June, 1857.

Q.—Are you certain you heard it from him? A.—My impressions are that I heard it from him.

Q.—What did he say to you at the time in relation to this appropriation? A.—He came in, I think, and told me that he had been for a long time a resident, had owned property down on Long Island, and that he was satisfied that the Government would want a place there for a fortification; he brought me in a book, probably about this size, only one third longer, (exhibiting a book about ten inches by seven,) which gave the general appropriations for all the fortifications throughout the United States.

HOW MR. SCHELL ADVANCED MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE.

Q.—Did he state anything about purchasing the land? A.—He said he could get property down there if he could raise the money to make the payments.

Q.—What property? A.—This property of Willett's Point; he said George Irving wanted to make a purchase down there, and he wanted to raise money; I said, I can raise any amount of money for anything.

Q.—Did he make a proposition to you to loan an amount of money to purchase this property? A.—He made a proposition to borrow money from me for the purpose; I suppose on account of George Irving.

Q.—You say you think this was in May or June? A.—I think so.

Q.—How much did he say he wished to borrow? A.—He wanted $1,000 at that time, which I gave him.

Q.—Subsequent to this, how much did you give him? Did he state then how much in gross he would want? A.—No, Sir; he only stated then that he wanted $1,000; afterwards he came in and wanted $9,000, and told me that George Irving had taken the refusal of the place; I let him have $9,000.

Q.—In addition to this, how much did you let him have? A.—I think it was twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars.

Q.—About what time did you let him have the $9,000? A.—My impressions are that it was in the month of June.

Q.—Had you at that time seen Mr. Irving? A.—No, Sir; not at that time.

Q.—Subsequently you advanced $20,000 or $25,000? A.—I was sent to Mr. Irving's lawyer.

Q.—By Prosper M. Wetmore? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was Mr. Irving's lawyer? A.—Mr. William C. Wetmore; and whatever he told me to do, I did.

Q.—You advanced, after the $9,000, how much? A.—$20,000 or $25,000.

Q.—To whom did you make that payment? A.—To William C. Wetmore.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—I think it may have been in the latter part of June.

Q.—What more did you advance? A.—The amount of the sums I have already given you is $30,000 or $35,000; it is my impression that is all I advanced at that time.

Q.—Did you advance any money subsequently? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Had you, at the time you advanced $20,000 or $25,000, seen Mr. Irving? A.—My impression is, I had.

Q.—You had seen him between the payment of the $9,000 and the $20,000 or $25,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who introduced you to Mr. Irving? A.—Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore.

Q.—So you think that $30,000 or $35,000 is the whole amount you advanced? A.—Yes, Sir; the reason I cannot give it distinctly is, that my business in the month of July was eleven and a half millions of dollars, and probably in the month of June five or six millions; and I did not give this transaction much attention.

Q.—Do you know Robert W. Latham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Two, three or four years.

Q.—Have you been intimate with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you had business with him as a banker during that period of time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he, during the month of March, April, May, June or July, converse with you about this purchase? A.—I do not think he did, although he may have talked to me about it, for he was running in and out of my office frequently, and he may have mentioned it to me, and I have not paid much attention to it.

Q.—Did he ever state to you that he considered the price at which the Government was to purchase this property from Irving exorbitant? A.—I do not remember; I do know that he used to ask whether the Government was buying any property.

Q.—What property? A.—This property at Willett's Point; but I never paid any attention.

Q.—How long have you known Governor Floyd? A.—I think George Sanders introduced me to him two or three years ago.

Q.—Have you been on terms of intimacy with him since that time? A.—Whenever he visited New-York I have seen him.

Q.—Have you had business relations with him during that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not as a broker? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you had business relations with Mr. Latham as a broker? Yes, Sir.

Q.—On Governor Floyd's behalf? A.—I do not know; he came to me to make negotiations just the same as anybody else.

Q.—Did you not know at the time that he was Governor Floyd's agent in his private affairs? A.—No, Sir; I did not know that.

Q.—Did he not state it to you? A.—Not that I am aware of; he may have stated it to me, but so far as regards that I do not know.

Q.—Have you ever negotiated loans with Latham to enure to the benefit of Governor Floyd? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have you not, as a broker, had the paper of Latham or of Governor Floyd himself? A.—I had the paper of Mr. Floyd, but I did not know Mr. Floyd in the transaction; Mr. Latham brought me that paper; I never had a transaction with Mr. Floyd to my knowledge.

Q.—When had you the paper of Governor Floyd? A.—I have had more or less of it for a year.

Q.—To what amount, in the aggregate?

Witness—This is my private business; if it is proper and right, I will answer the question; but I do not understand the exact position of these things; I am a broker and a banker, doing a large business, and I have taken a great deal of paper of various parties.

The Chairman—I think you have already stated that. The question has a bearing upon the facts and circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of this property, showing the relations which existed between Mr. Latham and yourself. The Committee desire to know what the amount of this paper was in the aggregate, according to the best of your recollection?

Witness—If the Committee decide that I must answer the question, I will do so. I have no feeling at all about it.

Mr. Florence—I suggest to the Chairman whether we ought to inquire into and communicate arrangements between any officer of the Government and a broker, if such arrangements have no relation to the transaction we are investigating?

The Chairman—It is my purpose to show that this examination has a bearing upon the investigation which has been ordered by the House.

Mr. Florence—Governor Floyd may have had a business transaction in his capacity as a citizen, a resident of the State of Virginia, which may have been continued after he became Secretary of War.

The Chairman—I do not purpose to carry the examination into details; I merely wish to get at the facts.

Witness—As a broker and banker it is my business to deal in paper, and I do not wish to have my business, which is generally considered private, made public, unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Florence—The Committee may exercise their judgment whether this is or is not testimony, after it is taken.

The Chairman—I will strike it out, if the Committee think, after they have heard it, that it is not pertinent to the investigation.

Witness—Understand that I am willing to answer the question.

The Committee decided to require an answer to the question.

Witness—I may have had $20,000 or $25,000 of his [illegible], the probability is that I have not had that [illegible] will say $50,000 worth.

Q.—How much of his paper have you had during the months of March, April, May, June and July, 1857? A.—I think between $15,000 and $20,000.

Q.—Paper which you, as a broker, cashed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was brought to you by Mr. Latham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not understand at that time, from Mr. Latham, that he was the agent of Governor Floyd? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—What interest did he state to you he had in this paper? A.—He stated he wanted the money; that is all I know.

Q.—Did he state he wanted the money for Governor Floyd? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not know it was for Governor Floyd? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you receive the $115,000 paid by the Government for this property? A.—My impression is that I received it on the 9th day of July.

Q.—From whom? A.—From George Irving, in Mr. Somebody's office up Broadway.

Q.—You received the draft? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you draw the draft yourself? A.—No, Sir; I gave it to the President, or the Vice-President of the American Exchange Bank?

Q.—Where you kept your account? A.—No, Sir; [illegible] worth something to me; I gave it to the [illegible] and took their check, and they drew the gold.

Q.—What did you do with the $115,000? A.—I used it in my business; my cash accounts that day [illegible] between five and six hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—Have you that money yet in your business? A.—I have a great portion of it.

Q.—How much of it? A.—I am out of business now, but I have assets of various kinds; I used this $115,000 in my business, and considered it as property I could use whenever I wished.

Q.—Did you pay any part of this money to the Government in the purchase of the Fort Snelling property? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you advance any of this money for the purchase of the New-Bedford property? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you consider that this money is yours? A.—I do, Sir; I consider it is part of my assets; I owe money, and have money due me.

Q.—Has any person any interest in the $115,000 you received from the Government? A.—George Irving has; I owe him some money.

Q.—How much? A.—About $50,000; he has my note for it.

Q.—When did you give him that note? A.—In December or January last; I think it was in December of this year, when closing up my accounts and going to Albany.

Q.—Did you give it to him in person? A.—I gave it to his lawyer, Mr. Wetmore.

Q.—You say you owe Mr. Irving about $50,000; what is the understanding between Mr. Irving and yourself in relation to that money? A.—He has my note for it, payable a year after date.

Q.—Did you have any written or verbal understanding with him that he was to loan you this money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you paid any interest upon it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is interest to be paid? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you advanced $30,000 or $35,000, and owe Mr. Irving about $50,000; please account for the difference between the amount of these sums and the $115,000 which he handed over to you? A.—There was a mortgage of $15,000, $16,000, or $18,000 upon the property, which I paid in order to get a clear title for the Government; the Government owes $85,000 upon the property yet.

Q.—You paid the mortgage of $15,000, $16,000, or $18,000? A.—I gave William C. Wetmore the money to do it.

Q.—Was that after you received the $115,000? A.—I think it was the day I received it; I gave him a check, my impression is, before I got the $115,000.

Q.—Did you advance the $20,000 or $25,000 before you received the $115,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many days? A.—I do not know, exactly.

Q.—When was it that you advanced $20,000? A.—It may have been in June; my impression is it was in June.

Q.—Will not your check-book show? A.—It would have shown, but I have not got it with me; I have my other books here.

Q.—See if your check-book will not show when that amount was advanced to Wetmore? A.—My impression is that it was advanced to Mr. Wetmore the 18th or 20th of June.

Q.—Was it advanced in one amount? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was.

Q.—You paid the mortgage of fifteen thousand and odd hundred dollars upon the property? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What else did you pay? A.—I gave Irving some $10,000 or $12,000, and paid William C. Wetmore $700 or $800.

Q.—When did you give Irving that money? A.—After I got the money.

Q.—What time? A.—Within the next current sixty days; whenever he called for it.

Q.—Did you give it to him in one sum? A.—No, Sir, I think not; my impression is, in different sums.

Q.—In how many different sums? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Did you make those payments in checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Within the next sixty days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On occasions when he called for it? A.—Yes, Sir; but I did not pay them out of that $115,000, that money went into my bank account.

Q.—Can you recollect in about what amounts you made those payments to Irving? A.—No, Sir, I cannot; as many as four payments.

Q.—Your check book will show? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you your check books here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were subpœnaed to bring them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you not bring them? A.—I have not got any; these are all the books I have, (exhibiting some bank-books.)

Q.—You have just stated that your check-books would show the payments you made to Irving? A.—I have not any check-books; when I went to Albany I made up my mind that I had been doing a large usurious business in Wall-street; that I had been making money by taking usury; and, after I became a legislator, I came back and said, "Good bye, Johnny, I will destroy everything; I do not want anything to do with these books hereafter."

Q.—Do you mean to say that you have destroyed your check books for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September, 1857? A.—Since the 1st of January, 1856.

Q.—Destroyed all of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With what banks did you keep your accounts during those months? A.—The Marine Bank, Bank of the Republic, and Bank of the State of New-York; you can readily see by these remaining books that I have here the amount of money I received and used.

Q.—Would those check-books have shown the amounts, and to whom you had drawn checks, during those months? A.—Sometimes they would, and sometimes they would not.

Q.—You have destroyed your check books? A.—From 1856 up to the time I went to Albany.

Q.—You have destroyed your check books for the two years of 1856 and 1857? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When were they destroyed? A.—I think in the month of January, or it may have been in the month of February; my impressions are that it was in the month of February.

Q.—Was it after this investigation was ordered by the House of Representatives? A.—I think not. When was it ordered?

The Chairman—Early in February.

Witness—My impressions are that it was before.

Q.—Are you not certain that they were destroyed after you had notice that there had been an investigation ordered by the House in relation to this matter? A.—Well, I am ready to answer that question; that is, is that a fair question to put?

The Chairman—I ask you whether you are not certain that the books were destroyed after this investigation was ordered?

Mr. Florence—I think it involves no question; I destroy my check books.

The Chairman—I ask Mr. Schell whether he did not destroy the books after he learned that this investigation had been ordered?

Witness—I think it was about the 20th of February I destroyed them.

Q.—When you learned that this investigation had been ordered, had it any influence upon your mind in inducing you to destroy the books? A.—It may have had, but I do not think it had much, from one simple fact: I sent for Mr. William C. Wetmore, and, says I to him, "I am going to destroy my check books; I do not know any of these things, and I do not know what the result will be, and I will not have my usurious transactions shown up to the public." Says he, "They cannot call for those books."

Q.—After this investigation was ordered you consulted with your lawyer, William C. Wetmore, and destroyed all these books? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What became of the checks? A.—I have always been in the habit of destroying my checks, more or less.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you have destroyed the checks drawn by you during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, 1857? A.—Yes, Sir; and August, 1856, too.

Q.—When did you destroy those check? A.—At the same time I destroyed the check books.

Q.—During the months of March, April, May, June, July, or August, 1857, did you draw any check in favor of Mr. R. W. Latham? A.—I have been in the habit of often drawing checks in favor of Mr. Latham.

Q.—I ask you whether you drew any in his favor during those months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During those months did you draw any check in his favor by which he derived any benefit from the sale of this Willett's Point property to the Government? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? No, Sir.

Q.—Was he in any manner, directly or indirectly, interested in the proceeds of that sale? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you not know that he was interested? A.—How could I know it? Mr. George Irving bought this property, and sold it, and transacted the business.

Q.—Do you not know that he was interested, from his statements or from Irving's statements to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not know that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you in the months of March, April, May, June, July, or August, draw any check or checks in favor of Prosper M. Wetmore? A.—Yes, Sir: I have always been in the habit of loaning him money.

Q.—How much? A.—I cannot tell how much.

Q.—Did you take any memorandums? A.—His memorandum checks.

Q.—He does not owe you anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How much did you let him have during those months? A.—When I say he does not owe me any money now, he does owe me some; he owes me $8,000 or $10,000 probably.

Q.—What security have you for it? A.—I have [illegible].

Q.—Is General Wetmore a man of property, or is he in insolvent circumstances? A.—That I do not know anything about; I have been in the habit of doing a great deal of business with him and having his checks.

Q.—Had you a great deal of business with him and his checks during the months I have referred to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he inform you that he had any interest in the sale of this property at Wilkins' Point to the Government? A.—That I do not know; he was talking about it a good deal.

Q.—There was a good deal of talking between him and yourself in relation to it? A.—He was talking about it.

By Mr. Hall—Q.—Did you ever loan Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore any money on the ground that you supposed that he was interested, directly or indirectly, in this Wilkins' Point affair?

Witness—How am I going to understand that question?

Mr. Hall—The question is, Did you loan Mr. Wetmore any money during these months, or at any subsequent time, on the ground that he had some interest, direct or indirect, in the proceeds of Wilkins' Point to the Government? A.—I do not think I did; still—

Mr. Hall—Q.—Was there ever any conversation between you which led you to suppose that his interest in that sale might be an element of his responsibility? A.—It certainly had some influence with me; but still I do not know the fact that Mr. Wetmore was engaged in this matter.

By Mr. Florence—Q.—Because you had some reason, or supposed you had some reason, to believe that he was in some way interested in this sale, you had an idea that you would get your money back? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Chairman—Q.—Did you not lend him money during the months of June, July, or August, to be reimbursed out of the money to be received from the Government? A.—No, Sir; not outside what I advanced to George Irving.

Q.—What was the understanding between Mr. Irving and yourself in relation to these advances? A.—That I was to be paid $5,000 commission.

Q.—When was that agreed to? A.—In the month of July, that I was to be paid $5,000.

Q.—When did you make the understanding? A.—In the month of July.

Q.—What time in that month? A.—It must have been very near the first; it was the latter part of June or the first of July.

Q.—Where did you have this understanding with him? A.—My impressions are that I went in Prosper M. Wetmore's office; no, I may have talked with his lawyer, William C. Wetmore; my impression is, I did talk with him.

Q.—Then it was with his lawyer, and not with Irving, that you had this understanding? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—Have you no interest in the proceeds of that purchase? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Directly, or indirectly? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And do I understand you to say that this $50,000 which you say Irving has your note for, is a *bona fide* indebtedness from you to him, in which nobody but Irving has any interest? A.—Not that I know of; I owe Mr. George Irving $51,700.

Q.—Is it a *bona fide* indebtedness, in which nobody but Irving has any interest? A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Do you not know whether Mr. Mather has an interest in this purchase? A.—No.

Q.—Has he never conversed with you in relation to the purchase? A.—Yes.

Q.—During what months? A.—In July, I think.

Q.—After you had received the $115,000 or before? A.—Both after and before.

Q.—State the substance of the conversation he had with you? A.—That would be impossible; you can readily see that from the amount of business I was doing I had no attention to pay to anything. A man might come into my office and talk to me, and it would go in one ear and out at the other.

Q.—Did Mather state to you that he took an interest in the sale of this property by Irving to the Government? A.—He may have done that.

Q.—Did you not know that he took an interest in it of your own knowledge, as well as from his statements? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—According to the best of your recollection, what did he say to you in the month of July, 1857, in relation to the sale of this property to the Government?

Witness—In what way?

The Chairman—In any way in relation to the purchase of this property or its sale to the Government? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—When did he inform you that this property had been purchased by the Government? A.—My impression is that I got my information from George Irving about that.

Q.—About the purchase by the Government? A.—Yes, sir; that is my impression.

Q.—Did you at any time, out of the proceeds of the sale of this property to the Government, give any portion of it to Mr. Mather, for his interest in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you swear that he had no interest in the purchase and sale of that property of your own knowledge? A.—I do not know that he had.

Q.—Did you not understand from him that he had? A.—He may have told me so.

Q.—Did he not tell you that he had an interest in it, through Mr. Irving, in the month of July, or at any other time? A.—Well, I do not remember about it.

Q.—Was he not, to your knowledge, appointed by the War Department to sell some property of the Government? A.—I was told, when I was in Washington, in the Fort Snelling case, that he was.

Q.—Did you not know he had an interest? Did he not tell you he had an interest, through Mr. Irving, in this purchase of Wilkins' Point? A.—I do not think he did; but still he may have told me.

Q.—Your relations with Mr. Mather have been of an intimate character? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you not know from Prosper M. Wetmore's statements to you, or the relations he had with you, that he was interested in that sale to the Government? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Will you swear that Prosper M. Wetmore was not interested in the purchase?

Witness—How could I do that?

Q.—What induced Prosper M. Wetmore to take so much interest in this purchase and sale? A.—He lives down there; I do not know anything about it; he lives within a mile of George Irving, so he has told me; I have never seen Willett's Point or Fort Snelling either.

Q.—That note which you gave Irving is payable in one year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there not some understanding between you, orally or in writing, in relation to its payment? A.—No, Sir.

The Chairman—Wait one moment; or that other parties than George Irving have an interest in it? A.—No, Sir; not with me at all.

Q.—With any one else? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—You went with George Irving to receive the $115,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any representation to him upon which you based your desire to receive the money? A.—Yes, Sir; that I was in want of money.

Q.—Did he, at the time and place where he received the draft, indorse it over to you? A.—I think we called into somebody's office, where he indorsed it; but it may have been otherwise.

Q.—You received the draft from your lawyer, Mr. Wm. C. Wetmore, who brought it on? A.—No, Sir; my impression is the draft was mailed to Mr. Gillmore.

Q.—Your lawyer, Mr. Wetmore, informed you that the draft had been sent on?

Witness—No, Sir, not my lawyer, Mr. Irving's lawyer; he brought me the information.

Q.—You sent him on to close up the business, and, on his return, he informed you that the draft was on its way to Lieutenant Gillmore? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have an understanding that the draft was not to be paid over to Irving until you saw him, and could be with him to receive it, in order to protect yourself in the advances you had made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What induced you to go with Irving to Lieutenant Gillmore's office to get this draft? A.—I wanted the money.

Q.—You wanted the money to reimburse yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was that induced you to go with Mr. Irving? A.—Yes, Sir; I offered Mr. Irving $5,000 if he would give me back the money I had advanced.

Q.—When was that? A.—Before they came to Washington to get the money; I was afraid there might be something about it I did not know.

By Mr. Florence—You were afraid you might lose your money? A.—Yes, Sir; and I wanted the money, too.

By the Chairman—When was it that you first received intelligence that the Government would take the property at $200,000? A.—I think William C. Wetmore, or Irving, or Prosper M. Wetmore, showed me a contract of acceptance by the Government.

Q.—When was that? A.—My impression is that it was in June.

Q.—Was it not on the same day, or immediatey after you had advanced the $9,000? A.—Oh, no; I advanced $10,000 before I heard of the acceptance by the Government; it must have been advanced, possibly, in May.

Q.—What security had you at the time you made the advance? A.—Not any; I have been in the habit of advancing $200,000 without security; I knew George Irving was good; I was satisfied about that.

Q.—Had you any security when you advanced this $10,000? A.—No, Sir; nor when I advanced the $20,000, or the $18,000 to pay that mortgage.

Q.—Did you not make these advances subject to an agreement that this $115,000 was to be paid to you, that you might be protected in your advances? A.—The money was paid over to me.

Q.—Did you not make these payments with the understanding that the money was to be paid over to you? A.—That was not specified; I had no understanding.

Q.—Was there no understanding between Prosper M. Wetmore and you to that effect? A.—I do not think there was; still there may have been; I did not talk much about it.

Q.—You desired to be secured in having your advances paid back to you? A.—Yes, Sir; I became very much frightened that the Government did not fulfill its contract.

Q.—You would have been willing to have given Irving $5,000 to have got out of it? A.—Yes, Sir; and would have been mighty glad to do it.

Q.—Were you in Washington during the months of March and April, 1857? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you call at the War Department? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see Governor Floyd in the month of April? A.—If I was in town I saw him; I do not know whether I was in town or not; Willard's books will show that.

Q.—If you were in town in April you saw Governor Floyd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him in relation to the intended purchase of this property by the Government? A.—No.

Q.—When did you hear that the Government had agreed to purchase from Irving at $200,000? A.—I think that was in June, and Mr. William C. Wetmore, Prosper M. Wetmore, or George Irving told me.

Q.—In relation to what business had you an interview with Governor Floyd, in April? A.—I always go to see him; I have been to see him now; I had no business with him; I have been to see the President.

Q.—Had you any business with him in the month of April, 1857? Were you not informed by Latham that the Government had purchased, or agreed to purchase, this property? A.—I do not think I was.

Q.—Are you certain that you did not learn it from him? Bear in mind that the Government accepted Irving's proposition on the 20th of April. A.—I did not know that; I thought it was in June.

Q.—Were you not informed by Latham at the time that the Government had accepted the proposition of Irving? A.—No, Sir, I was not; I know it from the fact of their showing me the contract—George Irving or one of the two Wetmores.

Q.—When was that? A.—I thought the operation was in June; I must have seen it, probably, within a week after it was done.

Q.—After you saw that contract, did you not state to Governor Floyd, when you were on here, that you had made some advances to effect the purchase of this land by the parties who had sold it to the Government? A.—I came on here with the papers in the month of June, I think; I was very much alarmed about my money, and I came on here and went to the War Department, and saw the Secretary of War, and said: "Sir, I have brought on the titles to this property at Willett's Point; I have got frightened, and want to know whether these are all right; I want my money back that I have been advancing;" says he: "The Department has nothing to do with anything of that kind; the Government has bought the property; you have got to make your title clear to the Attorney-General, and whenever your title is perfected, and the Attorney-General certifies to it, you will be paid;" that was in June, and I think it was the only conversation I had with him on the subject.

Q.—Did you not inform Latham that you had made these advances, and had, to that extent, an interest in this purchase before the title was passed to the Government? A.—I may have done so.

Q.—Do you not recollect having done so? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you never ask him to look after and protect your interests with the Government on account of these advances you had made? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I ever had any conversation with him about it.

Q.—In the month of July, 1857, were you the owner of real estate in your own right in the City of New-York?

Witness—I cannot see what bearing that question has upon the case.

The Chairman—I think it has a bearing.

Mr. Florence—I do not see what personal matters have to do with the investigation.

(After consultation, the Committee decided to require an answer to the question.)

A.—I really do not know; I think I was.

Q.—To what amount? A.—It may have been to $5,000 or $10,000.

Q.—Do you not know whether you owned property in your own name in the City of New-York in July, 1857? A.—I have owned it to the extent of $5,000 or $10,000, and I think I do now, in my own name; it is in out-of-town lots.

Q.—Did you own more than that? A.—No, Sir; I am positive I did not.

Q.—If you had been required to give real estate security in your own name, in July, 1857, to the amount of $10,000, could you have done it? A.—No, Sir, I could not have done it.

Q.—Did you loan your brother, Augustus, any of this money you received from the Government? A.—Not one dollar.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1858.

Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present—The Chairman, (Hon. John B. Haskin,) Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Florence, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Wood.

Richard Schell, recalled. Examined by the Chairman—Q.—You stated, in your examination the other day, that Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore brought you a book containing all the appropriations for fortifications; do you know where Mr. Wetmore got that book?

Witness—No, Sir; did I state that I got it from Mr. Wetmore?

The Chairman—You did.

Witness—Well, I think so; but I cannot swear positively to that.

Q.—You stated that you gave Prosper M. Wetmore the first $1,000 that was paid. Did you give it to him on his own account, or on account of George Irving? A.—On account of George Irving, as I understood.

Q.—Did you then have an understanding with Prosper M. Wetmore as to the commission you were to receive for advancing the money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long after this was it that you did have an understanding? A.—I think I gave him the $1,000 in April, and I think it was in May or June that I had the understanding.

Q.—Had you the understanding when you advanced the $9,000. A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—When was it that you advanced the $9,000, according to the best of your recollection? A.—I think in May; it was either in May or June.

Q.—Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore gave his check some time in April; was it after the date of that check that you advanced the $9,000? A.—I do not know anything about Wetmore's check.

Q.—Who did you advance it to? A.—To Mr. Wetmore, on account of George Irving; no, I did not advance it to Mr. P. M. Wetmore; I went over and paid it to William C. Wetmore.

Q.—The $9,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he pay that $9,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—Possibly in June.

Q.—Was Mr. R. W. Latham with Prosper M. Wetmore when he brought you the book containing the appropriations for fortifications? A.—No, Sir.

RICHARD SCHELL'S TESTIMONY.

Augustus Schell sworn. Examined by the Chairman, Hon. J. B. Haskin.

Q.—You are the collector of the port of New-York? A.—I now hold that office.

Q.—How long have you been discharging the duties of it? A.—Since the 1st of July, 1857.

Q.—Do you know the property at Wilkins' Point, purchased by the Government in 1857 for fortification purposes? A.—I know the property.

Q.—State to the Committee all you know in relation to the facts and circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of this property by the Government in 1857. A.—I received a communication from the War Department, some time in 1857, requesting me, in connection with Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, of New-York, to examine as to the value of the property at Wilkins' Point, and report to the Department.

(Here a copy of a letter, dated Washington, April 13, 1857, from John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, to Augustus Schell, which copy appears in the evidence of the Secretary of War, was shown witness, and he recognized it as a copy of the letter sent him.)

Q.—When did you receive that letter? A.—It must have been a few days after the 13th of April, the date of the letter; on its receipt I notified Mr. Fowler that I had received such a communication, and desired him to call at my office, where I showed it to him.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—A few days afterwards we made arrangements by which we were to go and look at it, which we did; I do not recollect the day of the month or the time we went to the ground, but we spent a part of the day there examining the locality.

Q.—Who did you meet there? A.—We went in the boat from New-York to Flushing, and at the landing we met Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore and another gentleman to whom I was introduced as Mr. Irving.

Q.—Then you went with them in a carriage to the grounds? A.—Yes, Sir; we met another gentleman on the property to whom I was introduced as Mr. Weissman; we spent two or three hours on the grounds.

Q.—Did you understand that Mr. Weissman was the owner of property at that time? A.—No, Sir; I did not know who was the owner.

Q.—You returned to the City after examining the property? A.—Mr. Fowler and Mr. Wetmore returned with me.

[Here a copy of a letter dated New-York, April 24, 1857, from Augustus Schell and Isaac V. Fowler to the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, (which copy is published in the evidence of the Hon. John B. Floyd,) was shown witness, and he recognized it as a copy of the report he made the War Department.]

Q.—Who drew the original of that paper? A.—I did.

Q.—Of what persons did you inquire as to the value of the property? A.—So far as I now recollect, I inquired of Mr. John Cryder, Henry Grinnell, A. H. Mickle, A. J. Bleecker and others, whose names I cannot now recall.

Q.—What did Mr. Bleecker state was the value of the property, in his judgment? A.—I think he declined to give the sum.

Q.—Were those the only persons you inquired the value of the property from? A.—All I remember.

Q.—When did you send that communication to Washington? A.—I presume on the day of its date, or the next day.

Q.—What interest had Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore in this matter? A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Do you remember Prosper M. Wetmore and your brother Richard inquiring on the day that letter was written, whether you had sent it or not? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember.

Q.—Do you know when the payment was made by the Government for the purchase of that property? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore have any conversations with you before you sent this letter to the War Department in relation to the value of this property? A.—I think not; I never had any conversations with him in reference to its value.

Q.—Did Mr. R. W. Latham ever have any conversations with you previous to this in relation to the matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he take any interest in it? A.—I never saw him in connection with it.

Q.—What interest had your brother Richard in connection with it? A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Had you any interest in it? A.—No, Sir; of no kind; I have detailed to you all that I ever had to do with it in any way.

Q.—Did not your brother Richard inform you that he advanced money to purchase this property? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—And did you not know from him that he had any interest in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he received any payment made by the Government on account of this purchase? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Have you any interest with your brother? A.—None at all.

Q.—What is his occupation? A.—It is that of a broker and banker. My occupation, at the time, was that of a lawyer.

By *Mr. Florence*—Q.—Your brother loans money? A.—I believe so.

Q.—His negotiations are very large? A.—Very large; extending to millions of dollars, at times, I have heard.

By the *Chairman*—Q.—You have no interest together? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were Collector then? A.—No, Sir; my appointment took place in March, but my commission is dated the 14th of May.

Q.—Do you recollect the day you went down to this property with Mr. Fowler? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

By *Mr. Florence*—Q.—You went down at the request of the Secretary of War? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And formed your judgment upon the information you got from what you supposed disinterested parties? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—You felt anxious to protect the Government from extortion? A.—Yes, Sir; they expressed a desire that care should be taken in the investigation.

Q.—And this letter that you wrote the War Department was based upon the investigations you made? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Chairman—Q.—Of your own knowledge you were not familiar with the value of the property? A.—My knowledge was entirely derived from those persons.

Q.—And you were induced to believe that an exorbitant price was not asked for this property? A.—Yes, Sir; and I have had no reason to change my opinion since.

Q.—Had you any interview with the Secretary of War before he wrote you the letter in reference to this subject? A.—No, Sir; I have never had any other communication with the Secretary in relation to it than the letter he wrote me and the reply I sent; that is all I had to do with the matter, directly or indirectly.

Q.—You say you called on A. H. Mickle; what was his judgment in relation to the value of the property? A.—I do not recollect whether he gave a sum certain or not. He said that he did not know much about the value of property along the shore; that his property laid further back. I asked him comparatively, and he said he thought it was worth as much as any land along the shore; but I do not recollect that he fixed upon any sum per acre.

Q.—What was Cryder's estimate? A.—Cryder fixed a certain sum; I think it was $1,100 an acre, taking the land and improvements together, for his own property; and he said he did not think that this other point was worth as much.

Q.—How came you to be one of the appraisers for this property? At whose request were you appointed? A.—I do not know; the first intimation I had of it was the receipt of the communication from the War Department.

Q.—You say, in your reply to the War Department, that you had procured the certificate of auctioneers; did you or Prosper M. Wetmore procure it? A.—I think Wetmore sent it to me.

TESTIMONY OF SIMEON DRAPER.

Simeon Draper, sworn.—Q.—Where do you reside, and what is your business? A.—In the City of New-York; I am a commission broker and real estate auctioneer.

Q.—Do you know property on Willett's Point, Long Island, purchased by the Government? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you at any time, and when, had that property offered to you for sale, and by whom, and under what circumstances? Please state all you know in relation to it. A.—The holder of the property two years ago made application to me to sell the property.

Q.—His name? A.—Mr. Weissman; I was not able to find anybody to buy it; nothing transpired between him and myself, except he offered to sell the property.

Q.—To whom did he want to sell the property? A.—To whoever would buy it; the idea then was to make country-seats out of it; he asked, I think, at that time, some five or six hundred dollars an acre for the whole concern.

Q.—Do you recollect how many acres? A.—I think one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty acres.

Q.—He asked that price for it? A.—Yes, Sir, at that time; afterwards, there was a movement made in Congress to make a fort on the point, and after that movement he called on me again, and gave me a bond to sell it for $117,000, intending that I should sell it to the Government.

Q.—That was after the act had passed? A.—Yes, Sir; I did nothing about it, however, further than write Colonel Fish, asking him whether the Government had any idea of buying it, and he advised me that no appropriation had been made for it; that it had been suggested by the heads of departments, and that no doubt an appropriation would be made for its purchase eventually; I held on to the bond for some time, and at length gave it to Mr. Weissman, and he tore it up. That ended our negotiations. I think it was about this month two years ago that he gave me authority to sell to the Government.

Q.—About what time was it that you returned Mr. Weissman the written offer to sell he had given you? A.—After the change of administrations the papers were withdrawn from me and placed in other hands, I suppose.

Q.—By Mr. Weissmann? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know in whose hands the papers were placed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who the parties are who were interested in the sale of this property to the Government? A.—Only from accounts of the transaction which I have seen.

Q.—Do you not know of your own personal knowledge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know this property? A.—Yes, Sir, very well; I know all about it; I did own the other point, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, myself.

Q.—What did you pay for your point? A.—I sold it twenty years ago; the opposite point on Long Island Sound is still further south; it is called Cryder's Point, and was sold ten years ago for $120 an acre.

Q.—From your knowledge of the value of the property, what do you consider that this land at Wilkins' Point was worth in April, 1857? A.—I suppose the plot of ground could have been had for less than $50,000.

Q.—What is your estimate of the value of it in April, 1857? A.—I suppose the property as it stood then was worth about $50,000.

Q.—That is the whole tract? A.—The whole concern, without, of course, considering the Government in the matter at all; its desire to purchase it gave it additional value.

Q.—Do you mean the one hundred and fifty acres? A.—Yes, Sir, the whole property.

Q.—What do you consider Cryder's Point was worth in April, 1857? A.—I should consider it worth about the same.

Q.—The one hundred and ten acres? A.—Yes, Sir; they would have been worth nearly the same.

Q.—Is not Cryder's Point considered more valuable than Wilkins' Point? A.—Yes, Sir; it has always been considered much more valuable, because nearer the City and more accessible by steamboat, there being a landing near there; the other is a good distance from any steamboat landing.

Q.—How is the water front at Cryder's Point and Wilkins' Point? A.—If my recollection serves me right, the channel makes in nearer Cryder's Point than at Wilkins' Point; the water at Wilkins' Point I think is more shallow; the shore is covered by boulders, the sand having been washed out.

Q.—What is your opinion of the value of Cryder's Point for fortification proposed; is it as good as Wilkins' Point or not? A.—I never examined it with the view of giving such an opinion; I suppose that probably Wilkins' Point would be nearer the rake of vessels coming around the fort; there was a fort at Cryder's Point, and a part of it still remains there.

Q.—That was the redoubt thrown up during the Revolutionary war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any facts or circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of this property? A.—Nothing at all.

Charles A. Willett, a former owner of the property and a resident of Flushing, testified—That he sold the entire property of Wilkins Point, consisting of 152 acres, in December, 1852, for $35,000; that it was last assessed at $25,000 before it was sold to the Government, and that he did not consider it as worth any more in 1857 than it was in 1852.

Other residents of that part of Long Island testified that they did not consider the property worth more than $400 an acre.

Ex-Mayor Mickle, who lives in the neighborhood, testified in the same way.

The Methodist Church on Slavery.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session in Nashville, expunged from the Book of Discipline all reference to the subject of buying and selling slaves. The vote stood ayes 140, noes 8. The resolutions thus adopted, were as follows:

Whereas, the rule in the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," is ambiguous in its phraseology, and liable to be construed as antagonistic to the institution of Slavery, in regard to which the Church has no right to meddle, except in enforcing the duties of masters and servants, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures; and whereas a strong desire for the expunction of said rule has been expressed in nearly all parts of our ecclesiastical connection; therefore,

Resolved, By the delegates of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in General Conference assembled, that the rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children with the intention to enslave them," be expunged from the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Resolved, That in adopting the foregoing resolution, this Conference expresses no opinion in regard to the African Slave-trade to which the rule in question has been "understood" to refer.

Lest the adoption of these resolutions might be understood as favoring a renewal of the Slave Trade, Bishop PIERCE explained the matter. He said:

"The whole philosophy of the proceeding seems to be founded on the fact that it is not the province of the church to decide any question with reference to African Slavery. She South Church maintains that Slavery is not a subject of ecclesiastical legislation. The single object was, that while we disclaimed the right of legislation upon that subject, we wished to make the Discipline conform to that profession. The Conference by its action this morning has not parted with its authority, or the authority of the church over its members in any respect. Every member of the church claims to be a loyal citizen. *We declare here that African Slavery is a purely civil institution*, and there is no reason for alarm about losing church control. If we turn to the 23d Article of Religion, we shall find there *that the Church retains its proper authority over its members, with reference to the subject.* We therefore, by this act, simply maintain our original position—that of having nothing to do with the subject of Slavery more than any other civil matter over which the laws of the country are extended. I beg the brethren therefore to be easy. There is nothing here to warrant any construction looking towards a repeal of the laws of the United States in regard to the African Slave-trade. There is no occasion for sensitiveness, nor for any legislation on the subject anywhere else. No harm has been done to any body to-day. We have only set ourselves right on a vexed question; and we may safely defy all the efforts of our enemies, North and South, to damage the Church for taking a clear position upon this subject."

Miscellaneous.

Henry W. Pratt, the Teller of the Grafton, Mass., Bank, who robbed that institution of $12,000, has been sentenced by the Court at Worcester, to a year and a half in the House of Correction. In view of the fact, says the Boston *Traveller*, that he attempted to fasten the crime upon an honest man—the Cashier of the Bank—by slipping a roll of the stolen bills into his pocket, we must say that he has been dealt with in a remarkably lenient manner.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot* states that the following woolen mills, which have been standing idle for several months, either have recommenced or are about to recommence, viz.: Mr. Copeland's mill, at Glendale, Burrillville; the Uxbridge Woolen Company's mill, Uxbridge; and Pooke & Steere's mill, Greenville.

"Coal or no coal," writes a Canadian, "the Bowmanville coal burns in a fire, giving out greater heat and more gas than Ohio or English Coal." It is understood that a fresh boring is to be made, to determine the extent of the seam, and if it proves satisfactory, a shaft will be sunk, and mining operations commenced.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *vexata questio* of the "right of search" once more has become the topic of universal interest and discussion from its recent and repeated as well flagrant exercise by British cruisers upon unarmed American merchant vessels. The "right," so zealously maintained heretofore by the British Government, and as strenuously denied by our own Government, has lain dormant and unexecuted for some fifteen years, or at least it has been exercised to so small an extent, and American vessels have been so seldom interfered with as not to attract public notice. But the late numerous and offensive demonstrations of that "right" upon our vessels have aroused feelings of indignation and resentment throughout this country, and we do but state the truth in saying that public opinion thoroughly and strongly demands reparation for the injuries already committed, and a guarantee against their repetition; or in other words, "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

In regard to the "right" assumed by the British Government and which never has been conceded by our own, we had supposed from the concurrent cessation of its exercise and the diplomatic correspondence carried on between the two Governments in 1842-3, that the matter in difference had been settled by Mr. WEBSTER, our Secretary of State at that time, who reviewed the question most ably and closed that correspondence by his dispatch to Mr. EVERETT, our Minister to England, in which he distinctly and explicitly announced that British cruisers "have no right at all to detain an American merchant vessel."

In the correspondence alluded to, Lord ABERDEEN, who was then her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his note to Mr. EVERETT, says:

"The undersigned again renounces, as he has already done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British Government to search American vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace."

His Lordship, however, goes on and endeavors to draw a distinction between the "right of search," which he disavows, and the "right of visit," which he claims for his Government, and which he denominates:

"Simply a right to satisfy the party (his Government) who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth, that the vessel is actually what her colors announce. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not."

Mr. WEBSTER meets all this in this dispatch (a part of which was published in this paper a few days since) and shows conclusively that there is no radical difference between the right of search and the right of visit, that there is no distinction recognized in the books, that the exercise of the one merges and becomes the other, that the exercise of either will necessarily result in differences and bloodshed, and says:

"On the whole, the Government of the United States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit, as has been done by the parties to the quintuple treaty of December, 1841, does not admit that by the law and practice of nations, there is any such thing as a right of visit, distinguished by well-known rules and definitions from the right of search."

This was and may be supposed to be the *ultimatum* of the Government of the United States upon this vexed question. The prompt reparation by the British Government for the injuries caused by the detention of American vessels by British cruisers, and the exemplary punishment of a commander for an extraordinary use of the authority under which he was acting, enabled the diplomatic functionaries to settle the arising difficulties in a conciliatory manner; and the apparent withdrawal of the right of search by the British Government, from their non-execution *of it*, tended to confirm our people in the belief that the position of our Government was the correct one, and that the British authorities had acceded to it. But the whole question has been reopened by a series of unprecedented visitations and searches, amounting in some instances to gross outrages; and unless satisfactory explanations and complete reparation for injuries committed, and exemplary punishment of inferior officers who have exceeded their instructions, are made, the cloud in the sky, now no bigger than a man's hand, will soon burst forth in the full storm of war.

It is not a little singular that the present as well as the previous exercise of the right of search by the British Government should be intimately connected with the official position of Lord PALMERSTON. The difficulties in 1841 were brought about by the instructions given to the commanders of British cruisers by Lord PALMERSTON, who was then Foreign Secretary, and his views given to Mr. STEVENSON, our Minister, were promptly and wholly repudiated by Lord ABERDEEN, his successor, in his first note to Mr. EVERETT, who succeeded Mr. STEVENSON. The claim, as urged by Lord PALMERSTON, would have soon embroiled the two countries in a war. It is apparent, also, that the instructions to the officers of the British cruisers at this time, which have caused such simultaneous and general searches of American vessels in all parts of the globe, must have proceeded from Lord PALMERSTON, whose Ministry but a short time since met with its downfall. The right of searching American vessels seems to be the last card played by PALMERSTON previous to an ousting.

There is another view of the case, which, even allowing the British claim to be correct and proper, in our opinion makes the right of search or visit a nullity. Sir ROBERT PEEL, who was first Minister of the Crown, in a speech in the House of Commons, in 1842, said:

"The right of search with respect to American vessels we entirely and utterly disclaim; nay, more: *if we knew that an American vessel were furnished with all the materials requisite for the Slave-trade: if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on.* But the right we claim is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be *bona fide* American."

Now if the production of the ship's papers be not satisfactory evidence to verify her nationality, and it is admitted that it is not, for the vessel may carry false papers, which the cruiser cannot detect, then a further search that would even result in discovering Slaves in the hold, would not justify the cruiser in detaining the vessel having the American flag at her mast and furnished with papers *showing upon their face* her character to be an American. Conceding the British claim to its fullest extent, yet considering the doctrine laid down by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and also the fact that fraudulent papers, the American flag and other adjuncts, may be acquired by Slavers to constitute a nationality, it seems to us that the visit and search by a British cruiser of a *Slaver* can be of no practical use or benefit. If the vessel be an American, she must "pass on" and how is the cruiser to determine that she is not? The right, therefore, would be altogether a nullity.

JUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles on the Right of Search or Visit seem to me to be written with candor and a desire to put the question before the public with fairness. Those of us who know anything about Yankee Captains and British officers are well aware that in the West Indies, particularly, there is an habitual desire to show off "independence" on the one side, and an unpleasant as well as unnecessary haughtiness on the other, and these two combined produce the bitterness of feeling now existing.

That the cruisers have brought to and boarded many vessels without a shadow of reason, there is no doubt, and it is exceedingly annoying to the honest trader to be stopped on his peaceful way, but a careful perusal of the various statements by the Captains boarded does not show any desire on the part of the British officials to search or delay any further than simply to ask a few questions. The object seems to be to get information, and not to commit either insult or injury on the vessels overhauled.

The first reports of many of the vessels naturally cause indignation, but, when examined into, differ so materially that, with the exception of one or two, nothing can be construed into wrong; in nearly all cases the inquiries have been simple and straight-forward, whilst the answers, in many instances, have been given with an evident desire to "show off," and display, in an offensive way, "pluck," or in other words, trying to take the conceit out of the Britishers by saucy answers.

I am one of those who believe that unless some arrangement is entered into between the two Governments, whereby a good understanding is arrived at respecting the Slave-trade, that our vessels will not only cover the ocean with slavers, but piracy, with all its hideousness, will flourish as much as it did thirty years ago.

Let the doctrine once go forth that no vessel shall be boarded, with the American flag flying, by foreign men-of-war unless at the peril of war, and we will soon see a state of things that will startle the Christian world.

It is a well-known fact that nine-tenths of the vessels engaged in the Slave-trade are American-built; that they leave here for the coast of Africa with American papers and crews; that off the coast of Africa they are delivered, or supposed to be, ostensibly, to new owners, and their identity as Americans destroyed, thus making them pirates and slavers; that in the greater part of these instances all is sham, as the original American owners still hold the greater interest, and merely put the matter out of their hands into those of some Portuguese or Cuban house. Our cupidity as a nation is notorious, and it is no use trying to deny it, and there are few persons engaged in the West India shipping trade that would not suppose his vessel lost, if six months afterwards he received $50,000, that she really had been burned off the coast of Cuba.

This question is one which affects us as a moral, Christian nation, far more than it does any other. We profess our abhorrence to the Slave-trade, yet we do not take those effective measures we ought to, to suppress it in connection with other Governments; and, if others are more active than we in this matter, then we cry out outrages, insults, redress, and all that kind of nonsense. When propositions are made by other nations to join them in some means to enforce the suppression of the Slave-trade, we fall back upon our dignity, and tell them we have treaties, and we do all we can to put it down, and we will not allow your vessels to stop ours, although they may have good reasons to suppose they are not about lawful business.

Does any one believe that, if we were sincere in this matter, we could not, in coöperation with the British Government, suppress and destroy this inhuman traffic in six months? Is there anything to prevent it, except unwillingness? Overtures we reject, and all the answer we give, is: We do all we can, which is simply nothing. Unless something is done by us, what is to prevent the Gulf from becoming the paradise of pirates? There are hundreds and thousands of unscrupulous Americans as well as foreigners ready to hoist the black flag to-day, and will do so, if the American flag is to be the protector of the vessel over which it floats. If we avow to the world this doctrine, we are bound to admit the same right to other nations.

Suppose a vessel has been overhauled and robbed by a pirate, a description of her is furnished to an American cruiser; in a few days a vessel bearing the principal distinctive marks is sighted and borne down upon; she has the English or French flag flying, but having been slightly changed in her rig and a streak of paint applied to her hull, doubts arise as to her positive identity, yet the impressions on board are that she is the vessel they are after. Can the commander send an officer on board, or can he attack her or capture her under such circumstances? What right has he to board a vessel under such appearances? his suspicions are not enough to justify it, and the pirate escapes a just punishment.

It seems to me this difficulty could be easily overcome, and an understanding arrived at that would reflect honor on all concerned. Now, one would suppose there was a positive desire on one side to do what was right; and on the other an equal desire to prevent it—and what is worse, to wink at the transgressions of the slavers.

Let the United States and England appoint two Commissioners each, who shall establish a commission at Key West, Jamaica, or some place within the precincts of one or the other Governments. The location of this commission shall be head quarters for all cruisers in this particular service. All vessels captured with slaves, or on suspicion, shall be sent to this commission for adjudgment.

The cruisers of both countries shall be furnished with proper power from the Commissioners to board the vessels of all nations, and shall show the same to the commander of every vessel they shall visit. Certain questions shall be put, and the answers recorded, and the same deposited with the Commissioners at the expiration of every cruise.

In addition to this, compel Cuba to adhere to her treaty with the other countries in respect to this matter, and thus cut off the market, and the trade will die a natural death.

The irritation now existing would soon become extinct, and there would spring up between the two services an honorable rivalry as to which vessel could do the most to suppress the evil and make the most prize money; and instead of war and its horrors, a peace would be conquered more honorable to the two countries than any other act either could be engaged in.

DERWENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of June 2, I read a letter headed, "British Insults—How it Strikes a Stranger." Now, it would seem the stranger that wrote the letter was not struck very hard. In his letter he says: "Our flag is insulted and degraded a thousand times more by the wretches engaged in the horrid traffic which we boast we were the first to pronounce piracy, than *it is by the friendly visit of a British cruiser*, MERELY INQUIRING *into the nationality of the vessel.*"

I should like to know if "A. P." calls firing into and boarding American vessels, with their flags flying, and using abusive language, a *friendly* visit. Does "A. P." call the visit to the ship *Clarendon* a friendly one? Let him look to the language of the English Commander to Captain BARTLETT. The only thing to be regretted about this visit is that Captain B. did not throw that English bully overboard. "A. P." says, "Let us reverse the case—let American vessels fire into vessels carrying the British flag, and take them for slavers." We say, suppose an American war-vessel fire into and board a vessel carrying the English flag—how long would it be before England dispatched her war-vessels to stop our interfering with her vessels? The best way to put a stop to these proceedings is to tell England what one of our Senators told Congress relative to the boarding of vessels—"to apologize or fight."

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the washy articles of "A. H." and "F. A. W.," addressed to the TIMES, it is declared that our position upon the search-question is "perfectly untenable," and that "such a state of things cannot continue."

Such reasoners have assumed that when an English man-of-war approaches a merchant-vessel, the latter is bound to stop and show her papers; not being at liberty, as stated by Mr. WEBSTER, "*to avoid any suspected sinister enterprise or hostile attack.*" They have supposed a great many pirates sailing under the American flag, but have not once supposed the pirate to carry the *English* flag, and thus to capture everything he can overhaul, because, under the right of visit, the merchant-vessel is not permitted to run away from the visitor whom she suspects of piracy.

In the event of a war, and of a preconceived obligation to stop at the "approach" of a British cruiser, our homeward-bound clipper-ships, in ignorance of the war, must fall victims to the asserted principle of courtesy or duty, in consenting to the visit, when they might easily escape into port by prudently declining to communicate with any craft whatever.

MERCATOR.

"BRITISH OUTRAGES—HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your correspondent "A. P.," in his communication of yesterday, truly observes, "the American people are generally willing to hear both sides of a question," and if our Scotch friend is equally liberal, I may venture a few comments upon his article without apology.

As the basis of his remarks, "A. P." assumes that the vessels we complain have been outraged by H. B. M.'s cruisers are all "engaged in the horrid traffic which the American people boast of having been the first to denounce as piracy,"—an item that would undoubtedly be important if—*true!* But, unluckily for "A. P.'s" argument, these vessels were not "preying upon the commerce, or murdering the citizens of Great Britain," but engaged in a peaceful and legitimate business, with which British vessels have no right to interfere—and when they *do* interfere as they have done, it is not a matter of wonder that their conduct finds *no American* apologist.

The writer asks, "Is there no individuality of character here? Do you all act as droves?" In reply to these interrogatories, let me assure "A. P." that however the American people may be divided in times of peace upon questions of internal policy, when we are insulted and dishonored by a *foreign power*, the American heart beats as one, and the feeling of indignation is universal. No people are more sensitive upon questions of national honor than our British neighbors, and if they would have their own rights respected certainly it is not asking too much of them that they would respect the rights of others—and if they will not do it, depend upon it, the American people will adopt the language of WEBSTER, and demand them to "apologize or fight."

F. G. C.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Slavers Under the American Flag Seized by British Cruisers.

LORD NAPIER TO SECRETARY CASS.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1858.

SIR: I am directed by Her Majesty's Government to inform you of the circumstances under which the slave schooner *Niagara* was delivered up to her Majesty's ship *Hecate*, in Loango bay, in the month of December last.

Her Majesty's ship above mentioned having chased the *Niagara* in shore, the latter hoisted American colors and anchored near the French vessels of war *Jeanne d'Arc* and *Zelie*. She was first visited by a French Officer. Commander BURGESS then sent his master on board, who discovered that she had no valid register, having been sold at Havana, and being merely furnished with a consular certificate, clearing her from that port to a fresh port of registry. On receiving a report to this effect, Commander BURGESS proceeded in person on board the *Niagara*, inspected the papers, and warned the master that his certificate of nationality was informal.

Shortly afterwards the master came on board the *Hecate and gave her up as Spanish property, and as not entitled to any nationality. The American papers and colors having been previously made away with, the hatches were lifted, and the vessel was found to be fully equipped for a cargo of slaves, who were to have been shipped on the following day.*

She was sent in, for adjudication, to Sierra Leone.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

NAPIER.

CAPTURE OF THE CLARA B. WILLIAMS—LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR DALE,
CONGO RIVER, Nov. 11, 1857.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I hereby submit to [illegible] the [illegible] concerning the [illegible] the bark [illegible] S. Williams, by Her Britannic Majesty's [illegible] *Alecto*, near Kabenda, as [illegible] Commander [illegible], of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Myrmidon*.

Commander Hunt, of the *Alecto*, boarded the *Williams*, which vessel at the time was under American colors, and demanded the necessary papers. The master refused to comply with this demand. Commander Hunt then took the vessel in tow of the *Alecto*, and made known to her master his intention to proceed southward and join this ship, when his case should be disposed of by you. He proceeded thus about ten hours, when, at sunset, the *Williams* hauled down her colors, and an officer from the *Alecto*, again boarding her, found her without colors or papers.

Commander Hunt then took charge of her as a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, and abusing the American flag without legal papers. On raising her hatches, her slave-deck was found ready laid, and *every preparation made for the immediate shipping of slaves.*

She was sent to Sierra Leone, to be tried before a British Admiralty Court.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS P. PELOT, Lieutenant.
Commander Wm. McBlair, commanding U. S. Sloop-of-war *Dale*.

SEIZURE OF THE LOUIS M'LANE—LETTER FROM A BRITISH OFFICER.

Her Majesty's Steamer Alecto, Loando,
October 16, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 15th October, 1857, the weather being heavy, with rain, and the wind light from the southward, the *Alecto* standing in for the land near the mouth of the River "Kelongo" under sail, fires banked, in search of her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, at 11 A. M. a strange sail was observed under land about nine miles to leeward; about the time we saw the stranger he was observed to lower his mainsail and stand for the land. I then drew forward the fires and went in chase; on running down the land, observed a fine new barracoon and a large number of natives; on approaching the stranger *he hoisted American colors*. I went on board myself, accompanied by Lieut. [illegible] (acting) of this ship; I boarded him because I knew, from information, that the place he was at anchor off was not near the Kelongo town, but a slave factory, and because all the appearances about the beach, and of one of Don Silva's whale-boats being close aboard, excited my suspicions. On going on board, I asked if he had any objection to showing me his papers, which he had not; and on looking at them discovered that *he had American papers stating her to be the Louis McLane,* (176 tons measurement,) and that they were incorrect by being declared in his manifest from Rock Hall, United States, and in his register from New-Orleans.

I then left the ship, but anchored near her, having dispatched a boat to fetch Don Silva's boat (as I suspected her to be) alongside; I then went on board, and being fully convinced from all appearances that the master was deceiving me with his papers and statements, and that he was a slaver, fraudulently assuming the flag he hoisted, he having no American owner on board, and her name, being painted, cut off her stern, I told him I should look below; and on opening her hatches, found my suspicions fully corroborated, and that slave-deck, and water, and everything was prepared for receiving slaves, which I firmly believe I saw in the barracoon. By this time I had secured the whale-boat, and the crew of which knew me, as having seen me at Punta de Senha; they fully corroborated all my suspicions, and I inclose their evidence, each man being examined separately, in presence of myself, the surgeon, and paymaster of this ship, who stated that they were employed by Don Silva, of Loanda, to put 600 slaves, then in the barracoon, on board the slaver, under these circumstances, and he would escape with the slaves if I left him that night. I commenced taking him in tow, and, in doing so, he *took the opportunity to sink his colors and papers, and afterwards deliver himself as having no right to the protection of any State or nation.* A copy of his written statement I inclose. Having placed a prize crew with a Lieutenant in charge of prize, I then dispatched her for Sierra Leone.

I have, &c., J. HUNT.
The Secretary to the Admiralty.

CAPTURE OF THE WM. G. LEWIS, OF NEW-YORK—LETTER FROM COM. M'BLAIR, OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Nov. 13, 1857.

The *Wm. G. Lewis* was chartered by L. Viana, of New-York, agent for Costa Lima & Co., her voyage to be from the port of New-York to port or ports on the coast of Africa, for the term of eight months, and back to New York, the vessel not to go up any river more than ten miles; a cargo at all times sufficient for ballast guaranteed. The charter party is dated June 17, 1857; it has the signatures of B. J. [illegible], the owner, and L. Viana. It has the signatures of no witnesses attached to it. On the 11th of July the bark cleared for Loanda and a market. On the same date the letter of instructions from L. Viana, orders the master to sail direct for Loango, there to receive instructions from Costa Lima & Co. about discharging his cargo and receiving a homeward one. The letter also states that he will have to proceed to a number of ports, in conformity with the charter party, and that his cargo is insured. On the 13th of July the bark got under way, but was boarded and detained by the Deputy Marshal, and was brought back to New-York. On the 16th all hands were summoned to appear before the United States District Court on the first Tuesday in August. On the 19th, the bark proceeded to sea. These facts I g[illegible] from the log.

On the 7th of September the bark anchored eight miles from Loango bay, and on the 9th, without communicating with the shore, got under way and proceeded to Kabenda; arrived there on the 12th, left on the 23d, and on the 24th arrived off the mouth of the Congo, and proceeded up the river to Punda da Lenha, where she arrived Sept. 29. She has discharged all her cargo, with the exception of some bar and rod iron and some staves.

The crew do not answer their description on the list. The second mate's name is not on the list. The manifest is composed of three pieces pasted together, and on the intermediate piece are mentioned 75 casks of salt water ballast. The manifest has no official signature upon it but that of the Vice-Consul of Brazil, without his seal. It has nothing to give it an official character from the Custom-house. It is signed, *but not sworn to by the master. There is nothing* to satisfy me that it has ever been seen by a Custom-house officer.

The charter party has been broken, she being found thirty miles up the river Congo. Her instructions have been disobeyed, as she did not communicate with Loango as per annexed certificate of Lieutenants [illegible], Davidson and Cummings, and Purser Cunningham. She had, remaining on board, a passenger who left the United States in her, a Mr. Miller, who appears to be the moving spirit in the vessel, and perfectly acquainted with all her arrangements. He has been living on board ever since her arrival, but professes to be a mere passenger who has come out to establish an agency. His name is nowhere found on vessel's papers or logbook. His presence on board is unaccountable, except on the supposition that he is the real captain of the vessel or owner of the cargo.

HOW THE SLAVE-TRADE IS CARRIED ON FROM CUBA—INTERESTING DETAILS REGARDING SLAVERS RECEIVED FROM THE MASTER OF THE JUPITER, CAPTURED BY H. M. S. ANTELOPE.

When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal slaveholders, or an accredited agent, provided with funds, goes to New-Orleans and places himself in communication with Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], No. 75 Camp-street, New-Orleans, who are in all cases the agents for vessels fitting for the slave-trade.

They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native born American. The master selects a vessel, and, being provided with money by the agent or owner, buys her and registers her in his own name, as master and sole owner.

The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About 25 or 30 water-casks will be filled; the remainder will contain the rice, farina and beans. A number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, make the slavers' mess tubs.

The shipping master is feed to provide a crew of Spanish or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are shown with the vessel's papers at the Custom-house, and she is cleared as an American. The owner or agent goes in the vessel as supercargo.

The *Jupiter* sailed from New-Orleans as a fore-and-aft schooner, carrying her yards on deck. Her owner, Don Gabriel [illegible], was on board as supercargo. Her orders were to touch nowhere but at Teneriffe and Annabon.

At Teneriffe she received her Slave coppers, entered three more Spaniards, altered her rig, and bent a new suit of sails.

The manifest with which she cleared from New-Orleans was for 25 water-casks, 4,500 feet of lumber, and 25 barrels of whisky.

From Teneriffe she proceeded to Atakos, a few miles west of Cape St. Paul's. On hoisting a white flag at the fore, a canoe came at once to them, and the owner sent on shore a letter, saying, "Twenty-five days from to-day I will return to this place for my orders." This letter was conveyed by Lagoon to Whydah. She then went to Annabon, where they shifted the rice and beans from the water casks into bags, laid the slave deck, and filled up with water. On the 25th day they returned to Atakos, and, on hoisting the white flag, a canoe brought them a letter, telling them "eight days from to-day the steamers are ordered to rendezvous at Lagos, and your cargo will be ready on that day, a little below Great Popoe, where you will see a Buenos Ayrean ensign hoisted." (They had very correct information, for we were ordered to rendezvous at Lagos on the 26th of June, 1857.)

The place is called Praya Nova, and has only been lately built expressly for shipping slaves. All the canoes are kept out of sight at the back of a sand embankment.

The only resident at Atakos of any note is a man named Reynolds, a native of Accra, supposed to be dealing in palm oil.

All letters brought to the schooner at Atakos, though in Portuguese, were directed in English. Three other vessels were fitting out at New Orleans for the coast, under the same circumstances as the *Jupiter*. One a brig, called the *William Clarke*, (captured by H. M. S. *Firefly* in August, see accompanying list,) owned by a very large and wealthy firm in Havana, was stopped by the Custom House, but it was confidently expected that she would be released. Her orders and destination were the same as the *Jupiter's*. She had, as nominal master and owner, a man named Francis [illegible], a native of Nova Scotia, but a naturalized American—a man who had never been at sea. Her crew were all Spaniards, and the vessel was actually commanded by the Spanish supercargo.

A bark called the *Splendid*, master's name Rich, sailed a day or two before the *Jupiter* with the same orders and for the same destination, but had not arrived at Teneriffe when the *Jupiter* left. Both the *William Clarke* and the *Splendid* were to bring money to pay for their slaves.

A brigantine was also being fitted out by a Portuguese firm, her destination being the Bight of Benin, but he did not know her name.

We were informed by Mr. [illegible], Sardinian Consul at St. Thomas, that an American brig, called the *Nancy*, fully equipped for the Slave trade, had completed her water at St. Anne de Chaves, and sailed for the south coast a day or two before our arrival.

All the vessels above named were to land their slaves at Porto Praya keys, on the south side of Cuba, at which place, after hoisting the white flag, a pilot takes the vessel into the harbor, which is landlocked, and where they are out of sight.

JOHN W. PIKE,
Lieut. Commanding H. M. S. *Antelope*.

The Slaver Case at New-Orleans—Interesting Evidence.

In the case of the Government prosecution at New-Orleans against the owners of the bark *J. W. Reed*, Captain Sladdin, alleged to have been fitted out *for the purpose of engaging* in the Slave-trade, testimony was taken, on the 23d, by United States Commissioner Lusher.

The case was noticed in the Times yesterday. The evidence is strong. The mate of the bark testified *that he was a native of Wigan, England, and had met* with Captain Sladdin about two months ago; that he was engaged by Captain Sladdin; that he knew from the admission of the captain that she was going to the Coast of Africa to fetch negroes, but did not know where the negroes were to be brought to. Witness added, on cross-examination: The captain told me he was going to the Coast of Africa (did not say where) to get negroes; part of this conversation occurred before I was engaged as mate, and while *employed on the vessel; he* called me ashore one day to go to a coffee-house to get a drink; on the way this conversation occurred; I expressed the hope that he'd make money by the trip; he said *there was no doubt of his making money if he could land a few hundred negroes*; that is all that I remember of that conversation. In several conversations he spoke of the destination of his vessel to the Coast of Africa, to get negroes, and never attempted to conceal his intentions; I have never been on a voyage to the Coast of Africa; after the vessel was seized the captain enjoined secrecy; told me to keep my mouth shut. As to the cargo, I know that all that was needed, as I am aware, was put on board—some lumber, provisions, &c.; the lumber was for the Slave-trading, and the greater part of the provisions for the use of the vessel; provisions put down below as part of the cargo, such as pork, beans, bread, and rice; there was some iron also shipped as cargo; witness asked W. A. Flemming, who was in Capt. Sladdin's confidence, what the deuce the iron was for; *was told it was for shackles for the negroes,* (this was corrected by the witness so as to say fetters instead of shackles;) don't know who shipped the cargo; know the owner by sight only, as having been pointed out to me by W. A. Flemming, who said "he was rich notwithstanding that jacket." The case was continued.

Views of a Citizen of Kansas on the Late Disturbances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Monday last, I noticed an article on the recent outrages in Kansas which seems to demand some reply.

While I know that you would not intentionally do the people of Kansas injustice, still I am satisfied that you are greatly in error in some of the statements and inferences contained in that article. The Albany *Evening Journal* also assumes an entirely unwarrantable ground in asserting that the party known as "Montgomery's men," are a "gang of robbers and thieves—going about Kansas, plundering the settlers and defying law and authority."

The positions in your article which most demand refutation are two, namely:

1. That Montgomery *is* all that the *Journal* charges.
2. That it is the business of the *people* of Kansas, i. e. the "Free-State Party," to put a stop to his proceedings.

As regards the first, Captain Montgomery may or may not have done wrong in attempting what *the Government ought long since to have accomplished*; namely, to terminate the oppressions in Lynn and Bourbon counties, to which the settlers have always been subject at the hands of Brockett, Clark, and other Federal parasites sustained by Federal patronage at Fort Scott. Never, since the outrages in Kansas began, have the people in that region been safe from the persecutions, the plunderings, the murderings of these men. It was there that Gov. Geary went in person with two companies of United States Dragoons and effected a temporary peace; that "Old Brown" was obliged for a long time to maintain an organization similar to Montgomery's, for the protection of the settlers. In fact, the war, in the neighborhood of Fort Scott, *has never ceased*. The Free-State men have wrought at their daily tasks as did the Israelites in building the second temple—with sword in hand. From time to time the more central parts of Kansas have been disturbed by threatening rumors from that neighborhood, indicating that the fires of violence still smouldered, ready at any moment to leap into blaze. And we did not feel that any important guaranty for peace had been given, when our Governor was known to have sent down there for conservative purposes, that very company I, of the United States troops, who, during the former troubles, were the efficient auxiliaries of the Border Ruffians; and still commanded by the identical Captain *Anderson*, under whose lead in 1856 they were accessory to that most fiendish outrage, the deliberate murder of Major Hoyt, who had gone to Fort Saunders, *unarmed*, on a mission of peace! And we were not greatly surprised, again, to hear that these United States soldiers, on their arrival at Fort Scott, had immediately become active abettors of the ruffians under *Clark* and *Brockett*, and *either participated in their raids*, or lent their uniforms to cover the outrages of those who did. *This, in fact, seems to have been the determining* point with the settlers. They had borne these successive attacks in the fond hope that each would be the last, and that Government would surely interfere for their protection; but when they saw that the interference was, as of old, in behalf of their enemies, patience gave way to indignation, and the result was—"Montgomery's men."

Now Capt. Montgomery may have done some wrong things. He greatly prejudiced himself on the 4th of January last by the destruction of a ballot-box—believing that the people ought not to participate in the election ordered by the Lecompton swindlers. But I have never heard any *authentic* evidence of his having committed personal outrages. To be sure, the veracious Capt. Pate is out as usual in the St. Louis *Republican* with his characteristic "correspondence," the imaginative and purely fictitious nature of which, I suppose, needs no elucidation at this late day. The pens that made "old Brown" a fiend incarnate, can readily do the same service for Capt. Montgomery; but now, after it has become an admitted fact that no more conscientious, just or considerate man ever *acted* in Kansas than John Brown, it behooves Free-State men, either in Albany or New-York, to procure some better evidence before writing down Montgomery in the list of hardened ruffians. He was present in Kansas during the previous troubles—is a *bona fide* settler, and has the same stake in the country as any other citizen—is a man of considerable education, and mild and pleasing address—and has, I should judge, the nerve to fill the place of Capt. Brown, *after having made up his mind* that he ought to do so.

But the second point I wish to notice, surprises me more than the first. You assume that it is the duty of the Free-State party to terminate the difficulties, and state that "Gen. Lane as the head of the military authority of the Territory, has full power to send against him (Montgomery) a force sufficient to capture him," &c. I wish, indeed, that this were so; if a man of the people's selection were clothed with this authority, you would hear but little of disturbances on the Kansas frontier. But the fact is different. The Legislature, indeed, attempted to place this power where it might be used for the good of the people. They instituted a "Military Board," placing Gen. Lane at the head, with the design of making it measurably independent of the Federal Governor. But the latter claims that this action exceeds the Legislative authority, and that the "Military Board" is a nullity; and, by his opposition, he has in fact made it so. As he has control of all the laws, journals and *money* of the Territory, against his opposition nothing can be done. Hence, while Lane is Generalissimo by title, Denver is so in fact, and with all the Federal force at his back. On him, then, and not on the people, or the Free-State party, must rest the infamy and the crime of not sooner instituting peace in Kansas. That he had the power, no one can doubt; that it was his duty, his own assumptions prove. When importuned early in the season by Free-State men to take prompt measures, his reply was that he had sent down one company of Dragoons, (namely Company I aforesaid,) and that if they were not sufficient, the parties *might fight it out!* And they took him at his word.

On Governor Denver, then, rests the responsibility of the present strife in Kansas; on his conscience should lie the reproach. Though the late murders were done directly by the same bloody hand that *shot down young Stewart in cold blood, in the Summer* of 1856, yet is Gov. Denver not guiltless of the crime, because with him lay the power to prevent it. Indeed, the selection of the only company of soldiers in Kansas actively sympathizing with the ruffians, for service in quelling their disturbances, and the apparent indifference of the Governor about the result, are suggestive of suspicions that the Government for some purpose, does not care to give peace to Kansas.

My object in this communication, you will do me the justice to believe, is simply to promote the cause of truth. I have no desire to excuse or palliate any wrong done by Free-State men in Kansas; but my experience has taught me that something more than Pro-Slavery rumors are necessary to *prove* upon them the perpetration of outrages. They are not the class of men to be guilty of such acts as are charged to their account. Captain Montgomery may now be engaged in prosecuting a war intended to drive from Kansas such scoundrels as Clark and Brockett and Hamilton; but I venture to say that if so, his operations will be unmarked by atrocities, and his advantages unstained by abuses. And I hope that all will bear in mind, amidst any collisions that the Federal Government may *see fit to allow*, that the cause of the trouble must go very far in determining the innocence or guilt of the parties.

New-York, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have conversed with a citizen of this city, just arrived from Kansas, who fully sustains the view I have taken in my communication. He has been in Montgomery's camp and conversed with him at length, and is satisfied that he is a man of honor and innocent of the outrages with which he stands charged. My informant also conversed with a very reliable Pro-Slavery man, who informed him that he had heard Hamilton narrate, in the Hotel at Kansas City, at a dinner table, the *details of the shooting of the Free-State men, Campbell, Reed, &c., substantially as given in the Free-State versions*; and that the shocking story was received with demonstrations of great delight and applause by the company present, including that ornament of society, Col. Titus.

He also states that it is well-known that the Blue Lodges are in full operation, and that the object in continuing these outrages on the Kansas settlers is to give an opportunity to execute a programme *prepared by the Pro-Slavery Party for the election* under the English-Lecompton bill—that programme demanding such intervention as will give a majority in favor of Lecompton.

Who is responsible? J. M. W.

The Bible and the Israelites.

New-York, Thursday, June 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Wednesday evening, during the discussion on the Bible Question, before the Board of Education, a statement was made that the Israelites were opposed to having the Holy Volume read in the Public Schools. This I deny. As a general thing, I sincerely believe that the whole community of the above people wish it to be read in our institutions of public instruction. They feel satisfied that their civil and religious liberty depends upon inculcating the principles contained in this Sacred Volume. They feel assured that the Book which Washington took for his guide during the stormiest days of our Revolutionary struggles, and when the contest was over, swore upon it to support the Constitution of the land which he had so ably defended, is a good school-book for their children to hear read. While a School-Officer of the Tenth Ward, I most strenuously advocated the reading of the Bible, without note or comment, in all of the Public Schools in the City, and I am satisfied that my efforts were sanctioned by every Israelite here. Yours respectfully,

JACOB LEON, Ex-School-Officer, Tenth Ward.

Naval Intelligence.

Captain James H. Ward has been ordered to and assumed command of the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, vice Captain Findlay Schenck, who has leave of absence for six months.

The United States steamer *Arctic*, Commander Hartstein, hence for the Gulf, was spoken on the 21st ult., ten miles north of Hatteras, by Capt. Watson, of steamship *Memphis*, from Charleston, which arrived at this port on Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *James Burns*.—The evidence of the manslaughter for which the defendant was indicted was so overthrown by the evidence for the defence that the Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats.

The United States vs. *Paul Mestayer et al.*—The indictment against these parties for rescuing goods from the seizure of the Custom House officers was tried, and as the Judge charged here as in the previous case that the officers had no authority under their warrant to touch the defendant's private papers, the Jury rendered a similar verdict of Not Guilty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 3.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE POLICE CASES.

Yesterday the matter of the granting of the *certiorari* in the Police cases came up. Mr. Field moved for an adjournment on the ground that the Gambling case, which involved the same questions, had been argued at the Court of Appeals, and a decision would be rendered in a day or two. That decision would probably settle all these cases. The matter was, therefore, adjourned until two weeks from yesterday.

DECISIONS.

Edward La Montague vs. *William E. Gardiner*.—Motion to readjust denied with $5 costs.

James Gallatin, President of the National Bank, vs. *A. C. Bell*.—Motion for production of papers granted.

P. P. Shaw vs. *S. Hart*.—Motion denied without costs.

John B. A. Allen vs. *D. A. McCredy*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

John A. Stewart vs. *Joseph McCracker*.—Amended complaint must be returned. Defendant's cost of motion $10 to abide the event.

The Georgia Lotteries.

From the South-Side (Petersburg, Va.,) Democrat.

When the announcement came by telegraph that Swan & Co. had been arrested, &c., we took occasion without further information, to warn the public that little or no credit was due to the news. The standing of the concern in Georgia, and their long and undisturbed career of prosperity, justified the confident assertion that the authorities of Georgia would not have tolerated their operations if there were any ground for the grave charges made in the dispatch. Nor was it the first time that improper efforts had been directed against their business by vindictive rivals.

We copy the subjoined article from the Augusta *Constitutionalist, one of the most respectable journals in the country, for the double purpose of* justification to ourselves and justice to the firm which has been thus outraged:

"'Great Excitement in Georgia.'—We are indebted to the New-York *Evening Post* for the knowledge of 'a great excitement in Georgia,' in relation to the Sparta Academy Lottery. In this city, where it is presumed the excitement occurred, we understood the presentments of the Grand Jury were for the purpose of testing the validity of the charter of the Sparta Academy Lottery, and that the bonds required from Swan & Co. were the initiatory proceedings usually observed upon entering a trial of the question involved. The affair created no 'great excitement' here, nor excitement of any kind, that we heard anything about; nor has a single paper in this city, or this State, made any reference to it, so far as we have noticed.

We publish below the article to which we refer, and merely add that the Sparta Academy Lottery, under the management of S. Swan & Co., continues its drawings as usual, nor have we noticed any interruption in the regular business operations of their house.

The remarks in the *Post*, that it was 'supposed by the officers of Georgia that their Lotteries were legal; but that Mayor Tiemann, upon examining the subject, discovered that they were not,' will doubtless excite a smile.

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* in its reference to this 'great excitement in Georgia,' says that Sergeant Birney was sent by Mayor Tiemann as a special messenger to the Attorney-General of Georgia, to inform him that Swan & Co.'s Lottery was a fraudulent concern.'

Such sneering allusions to the law officers of our State were altogether uncalled for, and will not materially aid the parties engaged in this personal, political and financiering war upon Fernando Wood, although it is adroitly cloaked under the plausible and praiseworthy pretence of promoting good morals and suppressing Lotteries.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.. *Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, June 3, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 112 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Receipts 119 bbls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former prices, in this market. We quote Java at 15½c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9½c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo at 9c.@9½c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. In Baltimore, quite an active demand prevailed yesterday for Rio Coffee, the sales of which reached 4,200 bags, part at from 10¼c.@11¼c., ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in slack request at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bales, half *in transitu*. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary........	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling........	11⅝	11⅝	12	12⅛
Middling Fair...	12⅜	12¼	13	13

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade exhibits no really new features. Jobbers are selling pretty freely such fabrics as the near-by trade require. Cotton and Silks generally rule firm, with, in some instances, an upward tendency—stocks being quite light for the season, especially of really desirable styles. Clothiers are buying fancy Cassimeres extensively, at full rates. Other kinds of Woolens are very dull. The *Independent* says: "Jobbers expect that their June sales, if the month prove fine, will be better than those in May. As small bills seem to be the rule this year, it is also expected that a trade of this kind will continue all through the Summer, and that the usual vacation, or almost entire cessation of business, will not take place. Fine black staple Silks are in steady, moderate request, at full prices. Figured and all dress and fancy Silks are very scarce. Prices are looking up. New Ribbons are very scarce, and old styles are in better demand, at improved prices. Shawls and Ribbons are about the only goods in the Dry Goods line which have paid a good profit this season."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat less active for State and Western Flour. The receipts have increased to 21,601 bbls. since noon of yesterday, yet receivers do not appear eager to sell. The demand is fair, mainly, however, at prices under the claims of the leading holders. Hence business is restricted. Sales 13,000 bbls. within our revised range.

Superfine State, ℘ bbl........	$3 80@$3 85
Extra State........	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan........	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio........	3 90@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio........	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	4 00@ 5 00
Extra Ohio........	4 25@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee........	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Genesee........	4 85@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri........	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues in demand at, however, irregular prices. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at from $[illegible]@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern is salable and steady. Sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $16 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and good request at firmer prices, especially for club. Sales 37,500 bushels, including very common to fair White Western at $1@$1 10; red Western, 97c.@99c.; Milwaukee club at 86c.@89c.; and Chicago Spring at 81c.@85c. ℘ bushel. Receipts by Hudson River boats, 46,827 bushels since noon of yesterday. Corn is advancing, with a limited supply and a fair demand. Sales 46,000 bushels at 65c.@72c. for inferior to very choice Mixed Western, and 72c.@75c. for White, and 80c. for choice Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. *Receipts* 22,361 bushels. Rye has not varied; 1,400 bushels brought 67c. ℘ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bushels at 52c.@55c. ℘ bushel. Receipts, 1,000 bushels. Oats are quiet, yet steady, at 43c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales at 45c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand is limited, and at languid prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

IRON—Continues in slack demand, and prices are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland, 67c.@68c. for Common and 90c. *for Lump, ℘ bbl. Lots to be delivered at New-York* being 3c. ℘ bbl. more.

MOLASSES—Is in slack demand, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscavado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is quiet here, while in New-*Bedford free sales have been reported* at from 48c.@54c. ℘ gallon. Crude Sperm is in demand at $1 23@$1 25 ℘ gallon. No important movements in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and prices favor buyers. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 50 for Mess, and $14 20 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 7¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in good request, at full rates. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ℘ ℔., with some kegs at 12¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Receipts of Provisions 2,192 pkgs.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. at, according to quality, from $3 25@$3 62½, cash, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in better request, including Liverpool Ground at 75c., and fine do. at $1 22½@$1 45 ℘ sack; with Turk's Island at 19c.@20c. ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Parties disagree about prices. Hence business is restricted. Sales 650 hhds., including Cuba at 5¼c.@6¾c.; Porto Rico at 6½c.@6¾c.; Texas on terms not disclosed, and Melado at 3½c.@3¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. prime at 10½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 20¾c.@21½c. for Jersey, Ohio and Prison, cash, ℘ gallon. Receipts since noon of yesterday, 776 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Continue depressed, with a downward tendency in rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ ℔.; Flour, 2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

ABEDNEGO STEVENS, PAINTER AND glazier, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, and his widowed sister, Mrs. JANE TUCKER, came to this country about 10 years ago. By conferring personally or by letter with J. & A. PETRIE & CO., No. 44 Park-place, New-York, they will receive information as to their brother MESACH in Australia.

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$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $8. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

THE NEW-YORK "PURE MILK COMPANY," having obtained from the last Legislature a liberal charter, have completed their organization, in conformity with its provisions, and now propose to the citizens of New-York and vicinity:

1. To open books for subscriptions to the capital stock, and to distribute the same in shares of ten dollars each, of which twenty per cent. shall be payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder as may be required.

2. To start with healthy cows, a large farm or farms, within easy distance from the City; to see that they are properly fed and cared for, and to supply parties with milk in its pure state.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the cans will be securely locked on the premises of the Company, and the milk drawn therefrom by means of valve faucets, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of adulteration or dilution.

4. In the distribution and delivery of milk, the stockholders in the Company will be entitled to precedence over the general public, until the arrangements of the Company shall be so extended as to supply the wants of all.

The books of subscription will be opened at No. 54 Wall-st., second story, rear, (Room No. 6,) on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and remain open daily for one week, unless the capital, amounting to $150,000, shall sooner be subscribed for. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. G. Elliott, Sec. R. M. STRATTON, President.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.,* besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, *No. 67 WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALBOW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, Pressed Glass of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 230 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50, at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!!
Conferred on the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the NEW EXPANSION SKIRT, (120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT, FOR TRAVELING, which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole proprietors of the only* "PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE" ever in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over 70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES, with and without the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
THIS DAY,
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
At No. 361 Broadway.

The entire balance of the stock of G. WILLIAMS & CO., will be sold as above, without reserve, in lots to suit retail purchasers and small dealers, comprising in part black and colored silks, marcelines, bareges and barege robes, lawns and other dress goods.

China, crape, stella, broche and other shawls. Linen goods in damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., &c., besides a general assortment of fancy staple dry goods.

N. B.—The sale is positive, without the least reserve, to close the estate, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold off.

By order of C. G. HOOK, Assignee.
Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
Rich Lace Curtains, selling at $3 per pair.
Extra Rich Lace Curtains, New Designs, $10.
Very Handsome, at $6 and $8.
Splendid assortment now on hand.
Purchased at late auction sales
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, $6.
LADIES' FINE CLOTH CIRCULARS, $7.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
VERY CHEAP.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS,
A zephyr luxury for Summer wear.
NUBIA SCARFS,
For operas and concerts.
ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Of rich and elegant patterns,
in Silk,
Summer Tweed,
Tricot,
and every other variety in vogue,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner *as proves the correctness of the decision made by the* trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

GRAND ESNOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS.
36 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alençon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kachmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
of
JACKSON & BENNER'S
Entire stock,
No. 283 Hudson-st.,
Nearly $40,000 in rich and
Exclusive novelties in
Black Silk Mantillas, Black Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Black Silk Guipure Trimmed French Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas.
ALSO,
A great variety of Black Silk Circulars with every style of Trimming.
Circulars, Raglans and Traveling Wrappers in all materials.
An endless variety of rich and beautiful Parasols, manufactured for the City retail trade.
All of which will be sold
At 40 per cent. less than cost.
Per order of Assignees.
No. 283 Hudson-st.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER AFRICA.
RICH FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS OF THE NEWEST PARIS STYLES, AND NOW OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE; AT THE BROADWAY MANTILLA STORE, NO. 470 BROADWAY.
Second door below Wallack's.
Also, a magnificent stock of ALL SILK and SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, to which we call the attention of those ladies who wish to combine STYLE and ECONOMY.
SEE THE REVOLVING FIGURES IN THE WINDOWS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
GRACEFUL SHAPES AND ELEGANT TRIMMINGS,
PARIS STYLES AND HOME DESIGNS.
A fresh and elegant
Assortment
FOR ADORNING THE HEADS OF
LOVELY CHILDREN,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CUT IT OUT.

French China din'r sets, 137 pcs,	$22 50	usual price $[illegible] 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs,	5 50,	usual price 7 00
Toilet sets, 6 pieces,	1 00,	usual price 1 50
Silver-plated casters	3 50,	usual price 4 75
Silver plated teaspoons by the doz	1 10,	usual price 2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces,	19 50,	usual price 26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz,	3 50,	usual price 4 25

Gas Fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 13th-st.

BENSON & WILSON!
See our $14 "Silk Circular," trimmed Velvet, at
No. 310 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING—House-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys' and Misses' Straw, Leghorn and Silk Hats and Bonnets. All will be sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
SATURDAY, June 5.
Doors open at 12¼—to commence at 1½.
Admission to all parts of the house Fifty Cents.
First appearance of
MISS A. PHILLIPS as ROSINA,
In Rossini's opera buffa
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Principal characters......by......Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor [illegible],
Signor AMODIO,
Signor GASPARONI.
Between the First and Second Acts
Mme. GAZZANIGA
will sing
LA NARANJERA, (The Orange Girl,)
A Spanish Song expressly composed for her.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Admission 50c. To commence at 1½ o'clock P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—THIRD NIGHT.
FRIDAY, June 4, 1858.
Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta......Madame Gazzaniga.
Alfredo......Signor Brignoli.
Germond......Signor Amodio.
Duphol......Signor Gasparoni.

This Opera, although founded on Dumas' (fils) celebrated play of "Camille," is not open to the objection of immorality so often raised against that drama. The most fastidious cannot find the slightest cause for censure in the development of the plot of the Opera, and the *last act with the passionate, heart rending "Gran dio morire si Giovani"* of Madame Gazzaniga is allowed, by all who have seen her in this part, to be the perfection of lyric acting.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
Regular Opera Nights.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Matinee.
Max Maretzek......Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats......$1 [illegible]
Second Circle......[illegible]
Amphitheatre......[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF the Farewell engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
previous to their final retirement from the stage.
Gabriel......as......Godenski.
GODENSKI.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Last performance of
ASPHODEL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
Next afternoon performance and positively last but two,
SATURDAY, June 5.
Saturday evening—Benefit of M. MARZETTI.

BROADWAY THEATER.
STILL INCREASING ATTRACTIONS.
Positively the last week of
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELDT,
In her charming, versatile and unique
LECTURES.
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 3,
This distinguished lady will give, for positively the last time, her much admired lecture on the
WITS AND WOMEN OF PARIS.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 4,
Madame LOLA MONTEZ will deliver her popular and celebrated lecture GALLANTRY.
Madame LOLA MONTEZ will lecture on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission to all parts of the house......25 cents.
Reserved seats......50 cents.
Private Boxes......$[illegible]
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8¼ o'clock.
Box book now open.
Broadway Theatre to be let by the night, week or month. Application to be made at the Box Office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.
The friends and admirers of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
desirous of testifying their high appreciation of her brilliant abilities as an artist, manifested by her during her brief engagement in this City, have united to tender her a
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
which will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, June 5, 1858,
when Mrs. Bowers will appear for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
in her favorite character of Margaret Elmore, in LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY
have kindly tendered their valuable services.
Mr. and Mrs. WALCOT, Mr. DAVIDGE,
Mr. PRIOR, Mr. YOUNG,
and other popular artists, will appear.
Box book now open.

A CARD.
WOOD'S BUILDINGS,
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
TO THE PATRONS OF INNOCENT AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENTS.
Having for many weeks used every available means that could be made subservient, for the production of
A NOVELTY
unsurpassed in
GRANDEUR, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND ARTISTIC SKILL,
to anything ever before offered to the public, I will present on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1858,
as the result accruing from this combination of
CAPITAL, ENERGY AND TALENT,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER
FROM NEWBURG TO NEW-YORK,
1,800 FEET IN LENGTH.
Painted by Signor Delamano and assistants, from correct sketches made by superior and reliable artists.
EVERY LANDSCAPE, OBJECT AND BUILDING
has its peculiarity of form and color in minute detail,
TRUTHFULLY TRANSFERRED UPON THE CANVASS.
To make the illusion perfect, a
STEAMBOAT OF GREAT DIMENSIONS HAS BEEN PLACED UPON THE STAGE, WITH WORKING MACHINERY, &c.,
bearing its living freight to the place of destination. The audience will thus, in imagination, be placed as actual travelers upon this noble river, reviewing its splendid scenery.
To render this Great Work of Art
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE,
AN INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH
has been written by Silvester Bleeker, in which all the points of interest will be commented upon.
For the production of superior effects, the boat is supposed to leave Newburg at 3 P. M., arriving at New-York in the evening, exhibiting the
ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.
Previous to the Panorama will be exhibited new and mirth-provoking acts of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Notwithstanding the IMMENSE OUTLAY attending this enterprise, the price of admission will still remain
25 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
H. WOOD,
Proprietor.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
respectfully announces that this evening's performances are devoted to a benefit in aid of the funds of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 4—The entertainments will commence with the popular farce of
KILL OR CURE,
in which Mr. Walcot will appear.
To be followed by the beautiful drama, entitled
MADELINE, THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG.
Madeline......Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
Bertrand......Mr. Prior | [illegible]......Mr. Davidge.
To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, called
THE VIRGINIA MUMMY.
Ginger Blue......Mr. [illegible].
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, and last night of her engagement.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, June 4,
Will be acted the Drama entitled
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To be followed by Major Noah's Drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS.
After which, the Drama of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
To conclude with the Farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
MORE NOVELTY.
UNCLE SAM to JOHN BULL.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
DARKIE'S DREAM.
ARAB BROTHERS.
PULL BACK.
MATT PEEL IN A NEW SONG.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. Wood......Proprietor | S. [illegible]......Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING.
In rehearsal and will be produced on MONDAY, June 7, 1858,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH,
With an Introductory and Descriptive sketch by
SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
Previous to the Panorama will be presented Gems of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF THE HUNTER WOODIS SOCIETY.
MADALINE; OR, THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG,
THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD
and
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR
TO-NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME OF ROSALIND HUBERT. FRIDAY, June 4, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the pretty drama of the MILLER'S MAID. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, last time of Mr. J. F. Poole's great [illegible] drama of ROSALIND HUBERT; or, THE [illegible] TRAGEDY, in which Miss SUSAN DENIN will sustain the leading character—a deeply absorbing romance of real history. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the wonderful AQUARIA, or AQUA-VIVARIA, may be seen in flourishing perfection; besides which, here are the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, new Wax-work Gallery, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS,
NO. 154 BOWERY, 2 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 2[illegible] Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth street—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—An Organic Affection—Last Days of Brigham Young.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—The Two Hypocrites—Painter's Illusion—Village Apothecary.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Benefit of the Hunter Woodis Society—The Man Without a Head—Pleasant Neighbor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels—Godenski—Asphodel—Tight Rope.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—Wits and Women of Paris.

BOWERY THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—Wandering Boys—Kiss in the Dark.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Dark Lady of Doona—Robinson and his Monkey—Forrest of Bondy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Miller's Maid—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Matt Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Woman's Rights Convention—Phoenix Brothers.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool	June 5
The *Moses Taylor* leaves New-York for Aspinwall	June 5
The *Africa* leaves New-York for Liverpool	June 9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scenes peculiar to San Francisco during the prevalence of the Vigilance-Committee excitement there, are now being enacted in New-Orleans. A revolution is in progress there. The long series of outrages which have, of late, disgraced that city have at length driven the citizens to the desperate remedy of taking the law into their own hands. On Wednesday night a Vigilance Committee, in large numbers, took possession of the Arsenal, Jackson-square and the prisons, and yesterday morning their Executive Committee issued a proclamation, setting forth the causes of the movement, announcing a determination to carry out their measures, and calling on all law and order people to join them. At last accounts no actual collision had taken place with the city authorities, but a bloody encounter was expected, the Mayor having called out a division of the militia, and two companies being employed in making cartridges. The Committee at 8 o'clock last night were still triumphant, and had torn up the streets and erected cotton-bale barricades. It is expected that they will seize the City Hall to-day. They are supported by the respectable portion of the citizens, and it is considered certain that the Municipal authorities must succumb.

We have another batch of formidable intelligence from Utah, but, like the last, it must be received with many grains of allowance. Advices from Camp Scott have been received at Leavenworth to the 6th of May, and the expressman reports, on the strength of information received at Fort Kearney, that Governor Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons were in arms, prepared and determined to resist to the last. If this report be true, we shall shortly know it; for on the very day that the expressman left the Camp, dispatches were received from Governor Cumming to General Cass, and duly forwarded. We are quite prepared to believe that the Mormons are determined to resist; for their leaders, if found guilty of the murder and treason with which they stand charged, can have no hope of mercy. But it seems rather inconsistent that Governor Cumming, having been specially invited to Salt Lake City by Brigham himself, should, as soon as he arrived there, be driven out. We shall look with much interest for the nature of Governor Cumming's dispatches, and we hope they will be made public as soon as it is convenient to do so.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived last night from New-Orleans and Havana. We learn from the latter place that the English Naval officer who has recently rendered himself so conspicuous in boarding vessels in the harbor of Sagua-la-Grande has been arrested. No particulars are given, but it is stated that his arrest gave great satisfaction.

The British outrages continue to form the engrossing topic in both Houses of Congress. The Senate yesterday was especially belligerent. Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to revive and put in force the Act of March 3, 1839, with verbal modifications, making it applicable to the Visitation and Search Outrages, instead of the Maine Boundary difficulties. That act conferred on President Van Buren power to use, at his discretion, the Navy and the Army and the Militia of the States; also, to borrow ten millions of dollars; also to send a special Ambassador to England—the act to continue in force until sixty days after the commencement of the next session. Mr. Seward introduced a resolution to postpone the adjournment of Congress two weeks—till the 21st inst. It was amended by inserting the 14th, and thus passed. Mr. Clay reported against an appropriation of four millions for a bridge over the East River. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up and the Chicago harbor appropriation voted down. A proposition of Mr. Mason to allow Consuls and Ministers their salaries while under instructions and on their way to their places of destination passed, also a resolution in regard to putting Key West in a position of defence. After rescinding the order for an evening session the Senate adjourned. In the House the Minnesota and Dacotah territorial question was voted down. A resolution, by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, requiring the President to have all offending British Cruisers arrested, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, took umbrage, and resigned his place on that Committee, for the reason that he could not get such a resolution before the House, after repeated trials, when another man could. The Senate joint resolution for adjournment on Monday, the 14th inst., was received and amended by the House so as to make Thursday next, the 10th inst., the day. In this shape it was returned to the Senate, but not acted upon. So that, as yet, the adjournment remains fixed for Monday next, though doubtless an extension of some sort will be agreed upon.

We publish this morning extended extracts from the very voluminous report of the evidence taken before the Willett's Point Investigating Committee. The subject has of late attracted such general attention that we need not commend these extracts to the perusal of the reader. The evidence of Ex-Secretary Floyd and Messrs. Fowler and Schell is included in that portion of the report which we publish, and the developments made with regard to the purchase of Willett's Point are curious and suggestive. A difference of $200,000 existed between the first and second valuation of the total worth of the property—showing how opinions of the value of real estate will vary.

The trial of Gen. William Walker at New-Orleans for a violation of the Neutrality Laws has resulted, as was anticipated, in the disagreement of the Jury—only two being in favor of a conviction, and ten for acquittal. A new trial was urged immediately by Walker, but the District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad held a meeting last night at Clinton Hall, to hear the semi-annual report of the President, relative to the present business and financial condition of the Road. We publish the report in our Money Article. The traffic of the road has considerably fallen off during the last six months, but notwithstanding the present heavy difficulties under which the Company are laboring, the President states that he has full faith in the future, and predicts a not very distant era of prosperity to the road. His statement last night was well received, although there was little in it of a cheering nature. The deficit in expenses for the half year just past is $400,000.

The sailing of the fine clipper-ship *Reporter*, Capt. Howe, for California, was yesterday made the occasion of a pleasant excursion for some three hundred persons, exclusively gentlemen, who were invited by Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co., to go down the Bay, on board of her, for the double purpose of partaking of a good dinner, and of witnessing the Regatta. The party were about equally divided between the ship and Capt. Hazzard's steam-tug *Leviathan*. The occasion was very much enjoyed. They parted from the ship with three hearty cheers, and returned to the City well pleased with the excursion.

The regular weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners took place yesterday. The General Superintendent was instructed to give directions to the Police to prohibit in future boys and runners from hanging about the houses of the different fire companies, and attaching themselves to the machines as the members are going to fires. A communication was referred to Mayor Tiemann, who promises to lay the matter before the Common Council, favoring the adoption of an ordinance requiring hackmen to wear badges around their hats with the respective number of their license. Two men were discharged from the force, several complaints dismissed, and sundry new complaints received, after which the Board went into secret session.

The examination of Mr. Henry Dwight on a charge of perjury was again resumed before Judge Russell yesterday, all the parties concerned being present, with the addition of Theodore Winthrop, Esq., in behalf of Mr. Dwight. Mr. Truman Smith stated that he appeared for sundry creditors of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, who thought there had been something most extraordinary in the acts of Mr. Dwight, which might have amounted to swindling, and he was there to represent them. Mr. Stoughton examined Mr. Wm. Bliss, and Mr. John Baker, both lawyers, who were engaged as Mr. Dwight's counsel in drawing up the answer in the suit of Brown and others against Dwight and wife, in which the alleged perjury occurs. These witnesses were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Oakey Hall. This closed the testimony on both sides, when Mr. Stoughton said that he wished to make a statement as a witness, of some facts which had come to his knowledge, before he summed up for the defence. Mr. Hall consenting, he stated that when he made the amended answer, Mr. Dwight assured him that he was never satisfied with that part of the first answer which concerned the Browns, and which is now claimed to be perjury, and he struck it out of the amended answer as immaterial; that Mr. Dwight further assured him that it was sworn to in great haste, and that Mr. Baker maintained that his defence would not be complete without it. Mr. Stoughton then summed up for the defence, and Mr. Hall replied. The Judge will render his decision on Friday, the 11th inst.

A young orphan girl named Elizabeth Simpson, who was taken about four years ago from the Orphan Asylum up town and indentured to a lady in Abingdon-place, has brought a complaint against her mistress, charging her with most cruel and barbarous treatment. If the statements of the girl and the witnesses whom she has adduced on her side are to be believed, the accused, for wanton cruelty, deserves to rank next to the noted Mrs. Decker, of Staten Island, whose treatment of an orphan child, under similar circumstances, has not yet passed from the public memory.

Some of the fat-melting establishments of this City, the offal-dock, and the manure dumping-ground, foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, were visited yesterday by a Committee of the Board of Health, with a view to the abatement of any nuisance which might exist at the places visited. The Committee resolved to report some of the establishments to the Board of Health.

The inauguration of the Long Island College Hospital was celebrated last evening by a banquet at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Samuel Sloan presided, and was effectively aided by Mr. C. L. Weyman, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Speeches were made by the President and by Archbishop Hughes, the Rev. Dr. Vinton, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Farley, the Rev. Mr. Milburn, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. C. C. Tracy, Mr. Thomas O'Gorman and others. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and was almost unique in its characteristics.

The Homœopathic Institute concluded it sessions at Brooklyn, yesterday, with the close of its second day. The next meeting will be in Brooklyn in June of 1859.

The General Markets, yesterday, were not quite so active for Flour, yet prices were sustained. The receipts exceeded 21,600 bbls., and the sales 15,000 bbls. The transactions in Wheat comprised 87,500 bushels at firmer prices, especially for Club. Corn was in good demand, and it advanced. 1,500 bales Cotton found buyers, half *in transitu*; quotations were unaltered. Pork was heavy and languid. A fair inquiry prevailed for Lard at full rates. No very important change transpired in other branches of business.

A Warning—Vigilance Committee in New-Orleans.

The telegraph brings us startling news from New-Orleans—more important by far than all the reports of British outrages which have engrossed public attention for the last few days. The people of New-Orleans—alarmed at the supremacy of crime, and the imbecility or corruption of the public officers—have taken the government into their own hands—seized the arsenal and the other public buildings, and are now engaged in a bloody struggle with the civic authorities for possession of the public power. Our information as yet is extremely meagre—but it seems certain that the Common Council had resolved to resist—that the militia had been called out, and that a civil contest was impending. So far as we are yet advised, however, the Vigilance Committee does not seem strong enough to offer resistance, with any prospect of success, to the regular authorities of the city.

This movement has been brought about by the conviction that, under the existing Government, neither life nor property is safe. The most infamous outrages have been perpetrated for months past in New-Orleans with complete impunity. Murders have been committed with scarcely an effort at concealment. Gangs of scoundrels have filled the streets day and night, assailing, robbing and stabbing peaceable citizens, and rendering the city at once unsafe and infamous; and the law has seemed utterly powerless to punish the guilty, or prevent the repetition of their crimes. Although, so far as the public has been informed, matters had not reached the extremity which compelled a movement of this kind in San Francisco, events were rapidly tending in the same direction; and the conviction had become general and decided that extraordinary remedies were needed for the extraordinary evils under which the City groaned.

We have little doubt, however, that this movement will be suppressed, and that the regularly-constituted authorities of the city will maintain their ascendancy. We trust, certainly, that this will be the case, for no good can possibly come from these revolutionary movements, whatever may be the apparent necessity for them. We must rely upon the regular authorities for the suppression of crime,—or we must abandon all attempts at Government under our present forms and go back to the principle of *force*,—the strong arm of absolute authority,—as the basis of government in our large Cities. We cannot help seeing that the public confidence in the ability of great Cities to govern themselves, by universal suffrage, has been sorely shaken by the events of the last few years. Many prominent and influential men,—thorough Democrats in principle and not at all inclined to sympathise with anti-popular tendencies,—have openly declared that so far as great cities are concerned Democracy is a failure;—that where every scoundrel and vagabond has an equal vote in the Government with the honest and upright citizen, it is utterly impossible to maintain good government. The scoundrels and vagabonds—in the divisions [illegible] by political parties, will always be able to turn the scale and manage matters to suit themselves. Every day's experience,—in this City, as well as in New-Orleans,—in every large City of the Union in fact,—tends powerfully to confirm and strengthen this conviction. And unless our public officers make a thorough and complete reform in their mode of administering the Government, they will inevitably, before many years, be swept from their places and make room, either for the lawless and irresponsible supremacy of Vigilance Committees or for the strong arm of military power.

We trust most sincerely, for the peace as well as the credit of our country, that timely and effective reform may render all such resort to extreme measures, utterly useless.

Revival of the Central American Imbroglio.

In the European news brought by the *America*, and published in our impression of yesterday, there were two items which, in the present precarious state of our foreign relations, are worth a passing notice. One of the items to which we allude was the revival by the London *Times* of the international dispute on the Clayton-Bulwer Convention; the other was the announcement that the French squadron in the Pacific was about to be reinforced. As straws indicate which way the wind blows, so may these, apparently unimportant items, indicate the temper and attitude of France and England with regard to this interminable Central American imbroglio.

By the last mail from Nicaragua we received full particulars of the machinations in that quarter of M. Felix Belly, said to be a special agent of the Emperor of the French. We learnt, from an unquestionable source that this gentleman had completely outwitted our Minister, General Lamar, and had so ingratiated himself in the favor of Don Thomas Martinez that the latter, in a proclamation to all the people of Central America, had called for an alliance of the Five States which would maintain their independence under the shadow of a French Protectorate. The sudden increase of the French Pacific squadron may or may not have reference to this new movement. We are yet without the necessary data to hazard the assertion that the Emperor of the French has suddenly conceived the idea of interfering in American politics, and of defying our cherished "Monroe doctrine." But the successfully conducted schemes of M. Belly in Central America are of sufficient interest to excite attention and of sufficient importance to form the subject of a demand for explanation upon the Imperial Government. It is curious, moreover, that the London *Times*, at this juncture, should revive the dispute on the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and should hint that the Yrissari Treaty is in violation of that agreement. The *Times*, in the article to which we refer, takes the ground, which we have all along presumed the British Government *would* take, namely, that they will oppose an exclusive control by the United States over any of the interoceanic routes. This exclusive control was virtually given us by the Yrissari Treaty, and from this exclusive control we were strictly prohibited by the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. Here, then, we have the principal reason why the British Government are opposed to the annulment of that treaty, and why the *Times* declares there is "no power of abrogation on either side." This may be a formidable argument to overcome; but it is certainly inconsistent with opinions, advanced on more than one occasion by the *Times* itself, in favor of the absorption of Central America, Mexico, New-Granada, and even Venezuela, by the Republic of the United States.

It is a fact which requires no further demonstration that both France and England are opposed to the control of the interoceanic routes by the United States. We, on the other hand, maintain that no power in Europe can be as interested as ourselves in the highway of travel between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. We go further, and say that we can allow no European Power to be a party to a Protectorate over these routes, for we would thereby place ourselves, to a certain extent, at their mercy in the event of war. Our Government can have no hesitation in giving every guarantee to the Commercial Powers of the Old World that these routes shall be kept neutral; but, beyond this, nothing more can be conceded, nor can European interference, under any circumstances, be recognized.

The Willett's Point Affair.

We have received from Washington nearly two hundred pages of the testimony taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee in the case of the Willett's Point purchase, of which we give on another page some extremely interesting and very curious extracts. Enough is given to show that Secretary Floyd has a fatal facility for falling into the hands of gentlemen who have a marvelous knack of getting good bargains out of him. Our Senator Schell, too, has an unhappy way of getting himself involved quite promiscuously in Secretary Floyd's financial transactions. He discounts that gentleman's notes to the amount of $8,000 or $9,000, and then becomes interested in the purchase of Fort Snelling at about one-fourth of its value, and shortly afterwards is found to have an interest in the sale of Willett's Point at some four or five times its valuation. The testimony of Secretary Floyd, which we give in full, affords a concise history of the purchase of the Willett's Point property, but the testimony of the other witnesses makes a sad muddle of the business. What will strike the public as very remarkable in the testimony, is the strange difference of opinion as to the actual value of the property. Mr. Willett, who sold the property in December, 1852, for $35,000, testifies that it is worth no more now—an opinion which several of his neighbors coincide with; while those who were interested in its sale, thought it cheap at five times the amount. The public at large will have little difficulty in reaching a tolerably correct opinion on the subject.

A NOVEL TERRITORIAL QUESTION.—Since the admission of Minnesota as a State, it has been urged upon Congress by a Mr. Kingsbury, who claimed a seat as a delegate, that there was still existing a *Territory* of Minnesota. The ground on which he based this pretence, was, that a large selvage of country, containing some few inhabitants, was cut off by the lines of boundary assigned to the new State, and that as this region had been included in the Territory of Minnesota, it was, in its exscinded State, a Territory in itself and as such, entitled to a Delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Kingsbury was at hand, like the self-sacrificing gentlemen he undoubtedly is, to take his seat the moment the House should say the word.

We read of a species of fish, every part of which is instinct with vital force, so that if a piece be cut off, it immediately organizes itself into a perfect living creature like that from which it was separated. Congress, however, failed to recognize any such quality in the cut-off parts of Minnesota. On motion of Mr. Hughes, it was voted that no such Territory as Minnesota was now in existence, and of course no such Delegate as Mr. Kingsbury.

But this Territorial cat had still another tail. A Mr. Phelps has been dancing attendance all Winter at Washington, claiming to be the Delegate from the same region, but under the pretended authority of an organized Territory styled Dacotah. The resolution adopted quenched Mr. Phelps as well as Mr. Kingsbury. It very justly declares that the people of the country in question have no title to elect a Delegate until the right shall be conferred upon them by statute. In all probability the people, as yet, care very little about the matter, the solicitude being chiefly on the part of gentlemen aspiring to seats in the House.

We are glad to see any reasonable rebuke dealt to the inordinate spirit of office-seeking so disgracefully characteristic of our country. That spirit is making our political men shameless. We shall be glad to see it checked as often as possible.

The Law of Reprisals.

Those clauses of the bill just introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mason, which authorize the President to make reprisals on private individuals, are certainly not in accordance with the spirit of the age. Reprisals, though authorised by the "law of nations," are but one of the hundred barbarities which find full sanction in the same code. Vattel lays down the rule, after elaborate discussion, that it is lawful for "belligerent powers to carry an enemy's women and children into captivity;" but no Christian Government at the present day would think of sanctioning any such monstrosity.

War, when Grotius, and Puffendorf and Vattel wrote, was carried on in a spirit widely different from that by which all civilized nations are now animated. The operations of armies in the field were regulated far more by the convenience of the generals than the claims of humanity. The writers on public law generally did little else than fix the maximum of barbarity and cruelty which might be perpetrated, and left all degrees short of that to the discretion of leaders, or the policy of Governments. It is only within the present century that the plunder of private property on land in time of war ceased to be an offence which very trifling pretexts might excuse. The right which is still retained to plunder private property on sea, is unquestionably a relic of barbarism. This relic we offered formally to repudiate three years ago, when the Congress of Paris asked us to join in a resolution for the abolition of privateering. Privateering has been abandoned by England, France, Russia, Turkey and Sardinia, and though, owing to the smallness of our navy, and our consequent dependence on the exertions of volunteers, we refused to concur with them without some corresponding sacrifice on their part,—there can be no question that the course they have taken is a great victory for justice and humanity. Whenever the day comes, and we hope it is not distant, which shall see war reduced to a simple trial of strength between the public force of the belligerents, and shall see private individuals exempted from its worst evils, one of the scourges of the human race will have been removed. Nothing is more needed than a general and absolute recognition, by all the Christian Powers, of the sacredness of private property under all circumstances whatever, unless in case of the owner's malfeasance.

"Letters of reprisal" are simply an adoption by Governments of the *lex talionis* in its rudest and most absurd form. To plunder him who plunders, and kill him who kills, is a rough sort of justice, which satisfies men's instincts tolerably fairly; but to plunder one member of a community because some other member of it has committed an outrage, is the acme of clumsy injustice. Senator Mason's bill is, we are told, introduced with special reference to South and Central America, parts of the world in which Governments are weak, and rarely capable of fulfilling their engagements towards foreign powers, or enforcing order in their own territory. It may possibly be useless to seek satisfaction at the hands of their national authorities for injuries our citizens may sustain; but this is no reason for sending the navy of the United States to plunder private individuals, and bring the booty into our ports to be disposed of by the United States District Courts. The unfortunate inhabitants of those wretched countries suffer sufficiently from the insecurity, anxiety and violence caused by chronic internal convulsions and disorders, without our stepping in to visit upon individuals the consequences of offences in which they may never have participated, and of which they very probably never heard.

The proper course to adopt, if we wish to respect a public law, founded not on the dicta of the pedantic jurists of a barbarous age, but on those of an enlightened Christianity, in cases such as those with which Senator Mason proposes to deal, is not to make raids on the inhabitants, but to levy on the public property. Seize the Government, or either appropriate as much of the revenue as may be necessary to satisfy our claim, or retain so much of the territory as will meet it. The more disturbed or disordered a community is, the less are individuals responsible for the sins or omissions of the supreme authority; so, that by the rule we propose to establish, the very cause which releases a man from moral responsibility, for injuries done us, renders him liable to pillage at our hands. If we mean to aim at justice, we shall take all possible pains to exact amends for all injuries we suffer, from whole nations *en masse*, and not hurl the thunderbolts of our wrath at the heads of one or two members of them.

THE HERALD ON WRITS OF ERROR.—The *Herald* exhibits, in the paragraph quoted below, a remarkable economy of room by crowding so many large blunders into such limited compass:

> "THE WRIT OF ERROR IN STOUT'S CASE.—Judge Welles has, under the law, granted a writ of error in Ira Stout's case. This entitles the prisoner to the benefit of a new trial, with all the chances of a perverse Jury, or an ignorant Judge, or a Jury that won't agree, or witnesses oblivious of facts long since past. The Judge, however, is not to blame for his act. Under the law, which was disinterred so timely a manner by the counsel of the Italian Cancemi, the Governor of the State of New-York has no discretion in the matter, but is bound to issue the writ in every case where a criminal is found worthy of capital punishment. Under this law the chances are that Ira Stout, the author of one of the most barbarous and brutal murders of modern times, may escape the just penalty of his crime. It should be the first business of the State Legislature at its next session to repeal a law fraught with so much mischief."

The writ of error granted by the Judge (Welles) who tried Stout at the Oyer and Terminer does not "entitle the prisoner to the benefit of a new trial." It merely entitles him to ask for a new trial in the Supreme Court, which request or motion that Court may either grant or deny. If denied, he may obtain leave to make his application to the Court of Appeals, the decision of which tribunal, if adverse, is final, and he must, in that case, be hung, pursuant to the conviction at the Oyer and Terminer. But, if a new trial is granted, the prisoner will have the advantage of its chances.

The law which the *Herald* speaks of and demands that the Legislature should repeal, has already been repealed, so far as it concerns the various Courts of Oyer and Terminer throughout the State. It remains in force only as regards the General Sessions of this City, and had nothing whatever to do with Judge Welles' decision in allowing Stout's writ of Error. The Judge acted freely upon his own discretion. And the *Herald's* assumption, that under the law referred to, the writ must be issued by *the Governor*, is an entirely new and original view of that functionary's duties. He has quite enough to do in granting pardons, without acting in a judicial capacity by issuing writs of error in murder cases.

Canal Tolls.

The Buffalo papers state that the amount of tolls collected at that point, last year, up to June 1, was only $17,228 66, while this season it is $115,515 17. They also give the following figures, showing the comparative shipment of flour and grain at that port by Canal:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	1,840	117,604
Wheat, bushels	263,391	2,061,976
Corn, bushels	96,125	539,026
Oats, bushels	1,650	543,715

This is a gratifying exhibit. But our Buffalo cotemporaries err when they attribute the increase, as we understand them to do, entirely to the reduction of tolls. We agree that the reduction was wise, and that it has had the effect materially to increase the Canal business of the present season. But not one half of the actual increase can be justly attributed to it. We can mention two other causes far more efficient. One is the superior condition of the Canal in May, 1858, as compared with its condition in May, 1857, when it could hardly be said to be navigable at all.

But the chief reason why the shipments of grain were so small before harvest last year, was the very limited quantity at the West. There was notoriously next to no wheat or flour to come forward. Freights were not to be had at Buffalo, and the little business that canal boats could find consisted mainly in conveying staves and lumber, a sort of transportation reserved in favorable years for the dull season of mid-Summer. Prices were high, but where no freight existed, there was, of course, none to be shipped. This year the case is nearly reversed. The West is overflowing with agricultural products, and the canal has been in good order from the opening of navigation. There was an abundant harvest last year, which should have come forward in the Fall, but which, owing to the financial crash, remained over Winter, to swell the early shipments of the present season. It is now coming to market, and accounts for most of that increase which the Buffalo journals attribute wholly to the reduction of tolls.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's delightful opera of the "Traviata" will be played to-night for the second time. The splendid performance on Monday justifies the expectation of a fine night's pleasure.

BENEFIT OF THE HUNTER WOODIS SOCIETY.—The honorable course pursued by the officers of the Hunter Woodis Society in the way of satisfying claimants and rendering their accounts to the public, have combined to draw towards the object of the Association a still larger circle of friends, who are endeavoring to keep up the funds of the Society by giving a *quid pro quo* in the form of amusement to all who contribute a trifle to the charity. With this laudable end in view, Mrs. Bowers, the present occupant of Laura Keene's Theatre, has generously consented to give a benefit to the Society to-night, on which occasion the powerful and favorite drama, in three acts entitled "Madaline, or the Belle of the Faubourg," will be rendered by the entire strength of Mrs. Bowers' talented company—that lady personating the heroine. The laughable farce of the "Man Without a Head" is to follow the drama, and the night's entertainment will close with "The Pleasant Neighbor." No better bill could well be presented, and the inducements held out by the friends of the Society must, we think, fill the house to its utmost capacity.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *Empire City*, which sailed on Wednesday, took twenty-five passengers for Havana and 200 for California, besides $100,000 for New-Orleans. The *Moses Taylor* sails to-morrow. The Deputy-Superintendent of Police reports that the ticket-swindle is carried on in a new way. The officers detailed to break up the selling of bogus tickets have succeeded partially so far as that is concerned; but another method, and almost as gross, has sprung up. A few days before the sailing of the California steamers a great many of the second-class and steerage passage tickets are bought up at the advertised price by the ticket-swindlers, who resell them at advanced and exorbitant prices. By this means they command a monopoly of the sale of tickets, and reap a rich harvest. The Deputy recommends, in order to stop this unfair business, for the agents to refuse to sell tickets, except to the parties who are actual passengers.

The Deputy probably does not know that a great many who speculate in tickets are persons who come to the City with a view of going to California, but on steamer-day are tempted by an offer of $25, or $50 advance on their ticket, to part with it, and remain over. One person actually remained over for three steamers, selling his ticket in each case. Then, again, the Californians will sell themselves to the swindlers for five or ten dollars, to act for them, and purchase tickets for fictitious passengers, saying that they are for themselves and friends. In the rush of passengers for tickets it is very difficult to attempt to discriminate between honest men and the rogues. There is a law which punishes any person, not the authorized agent, for selling tickets, but for some reason it is not enforced.

SAILING OF THE CLIPPER SHIP REPORTER.

The departure of the ship *Reporter*, Captain Howe, yesterday, for California, was made the occasion of a pleasant excursion in connection with the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. The *Reporter* hails from Boston, but is one of the largest and swiftest clippers now sailing out of this port. She belongs to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s line of California packets.

The steam-tug *William H. Webb* touched at the foot Wall-street, at 11 o'clock, and took on board a party of guests, to whom circulars of invitation had been previously issued by Messrs. William T. Coleman & Co. The company numbered about three hundred, exclusively gentlemen, (many of whom were well-known New-York merchants,) who divided themselves about equally between the tug and the ship, in going down the bay, and formed a merry party on both.

Dinner was served on both boats. The ship was parted from at the Hook amid several rounds of hearty cheers, and the tug on coming back passed among the yachts on their return through the Narrows. The boats in the regatta were creeping up at a snail's pace before a languid southerly air that was not strong enough to wing out their jibs without booming them. Cheers were exchanged with every sailing-craft passed on the way, and bell-ringings with every steamboat, and the tug landed her passengers at Castle Garden at 6 o'clock, before the race had yet been won, and when it was doubtful who would win it. The crowd separated with three cheers for Capt. Hazard.

JUVENILE REFORM.—We observe that the second Annual Convention of those interested in Juvenile Reformatories, Ragged Schools, Industrial Schools and Houses of Refuge, will be held in this City on Tuesday next, June 8. Such a meeting for this humane and public object, will excite much interest in this City.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The [illegible] of Congress [illegible]

Action Relative to the British Outrages.

E. K. Collins' Claim Allowed—The [illegible] to be Reestablished—English [illegible] Revision of the Ocean Mail Service—River and Harbor Appropriations to be Vetoed—The Utah Indians—Appointments Confirmed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 3.

The House Committee on Post Roads determined, this morning, by the casting vote of the Chairman, in favor of allowing E. K. Collins' claim of about $150,000, deducted from his pay in consequence of his failure to fulfill the terms of his contract. Mr. Collins' argument is, that if this claim is paid, he can go on and fulfill his contract—which, however, being already broken, there is a strong opposition to rewarding by means of this gratuity.

Mr. Davis, from the Sub-Committee, reporting [illegible] is known as the Barney project, providing [illegible] lines from New-York and one from New-Orleans. Eustis, the Chairman, proposed the following as the outline on which a general bill should be constructed:

First. That the service of the Post-Office Department should be so arranged as to support itself as far as possible, with proper regard to the public interests, and without materially increasing the rates of postage.

Second. The franking privilege should be abolished or materially abridged, the general rule being that all mail matter should pay except the immediate business of the Post-Office Department.

Third. The printing and advertising expenses to be restricted.

Fourth—The Ocean Mail service should only be established when needed for postal purposes, and when such service would quite or nearly pay the expenses.

Fifth—The Ocean Post routes should be established on the same principle as the Land routes, and contracts for carrying the mails on them made with the lowest responsible bidders after advertisement.

Sixth—The Postmaster General should have no power to contract for the Ocean Mail service, except on routes and in the manner provided by Congress.

Seventh—If routes are established mainly for the encouragement of commerce, or to provide vessels for war purposes, the postal service being merely incidental, the expenses of such routes should be charged to the Navy and War Departments.

Eighth—Stringent provisions should be [illegible] prevent matter from being carried outside the mails.

The whole subject was then postponed until the first meeting of the Committee next session. The English plan probably [illegible] the views of the Administration in reference to the revision of the Postal system foreshadowed by J. Glancy Jones.

The President announced his determination [illegible] night to veto all river and harbor appropriations which may be passed this session.

The extension of the session was produced by an intimation conveyed to both Houses, that the President would call an extra session unless the time was extended.

Senator Gwin intends writing an application to the Secretary of War to divert a portion of the Utah Army to punish the Pah-Utah Indians for the murder of a large party of emigrants last Fall. No answer has been received to Mr. Gwin's resolution calling for information on the subject, though the Indian Department have a letter of Dr. Hurt's, detailing the circumstances, and convicting the Mormons of having instigated and taken part in the massacre.

Private letters from Sonora represent that the dominant party there have determined to declare independence and apply for annexation to the United States.

The Republicans do not wish to vote excusing Mr. Clay from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be construed as favoring the English side of the question. It was simply a personal [illegible] to Clay.

Clark B. Cochrane's name was incorrectly placed among those voting for the Paraguay resolution.

Senator Douglas' bill, which is nearly a *fac simile* of that passed in 1839, he says is a peace measure. It is evidently designed, however, to place the responsibility of preserving the national honor on the President, and forcing him to redeem his pledges.

The report of a British vessel having fired into an American off Pensacola creates a profound sensation here, and was the subject of strong and excited remark in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning.

A large number of Postmasters and Collectors were confirmed to-day. Hart, Surveyor of New-York, was confirmed. Schell and Sanders' nominations were not acted upon.

It is understood here that six members of the New-York Democratic Congressional Delegation have withdrawn their opposition to the confirmation of Collector Schell, in face of the most overwhelming evidence of complicity with the Willett's Point and other frauds; and in spite, also, of other charges against him, in his official character, of the gravest nature. The fact is that a fear of losing all share of patronage, if Schell retains power, has caused the majority of the delegation to act against their better judgment and their sense of right. It is also believed that Mr. Buchanan wishes for Schell's confirmation, in order to indorse his own choice of Floyd for the Cabinet, and to snub the imaginary Presidential aspirings of the Secretary of the Treasury. O.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 3.

The Attorney-General Black in answer to the Secretary of the Interior, says that it has never been doubted that, as a general principle, Virginia land warrants ought to be settled and adjudicated according to the laws of Virginia, or by such tribunals as she may see proper to charge with the duty. What a soldier is entitled to is a question of State law. The Secretary therefore cannot go behind the adjudication of the Governor and Council, which is in the nature of a judicial exposition of the law, and therefore binding.

It is understood, however, that the President may desire to visit the West during recess, publication having been made that such is his intention. The pressure of public business will prevent him so doing.

The Government has no dispatches whatever concerning the statement that an American vessel was fired into off Pensacola and one man killed.

The House Select Committee, of which Mr. [illegible] is chairman, appointed to investigate certain charges in connection with the sale of the banking-house of the Bank of Pennsylvania for Post-Office purposes, have brought their labors to a close. They say nothing appears to justify even suspicion that Mr. Campbell, late Postmaster-General, was at all interested, save in the honest discharge of his official duty, and that no improper or corrupt influence, in the judgment of the Committee, operated on any officer of the Government in any transaction connected with the purchase and sale of that property, excepting those which attach to John Miller, late Postmaster of Philadelphia, who received the total sum of $22,000, paid him at different times by Mr. Allibone, the former President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, given, as Mr. Allibone alleges, as a gift, reward, or a commission for his services in bringing about a satisfactory termination of the purchase of the banking-house by the Government. The Committee recommend no action, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration.

The Senate has confirmed all the Custom-House officers for Philadelphia, including Appraisers [illegible], Russell and [illegible], and it is said those also for Boston and some other ports of New-England, also postmasters for various portions of the country.

The House Post-Office Committee have decided to report in favor of paying Mr. Collins the $150,000 withheld for the Ericsson. It is understood, also, that arrangements are contemplated to start that line on the 3d of July under an American company, who have purchased the ships and will run them to Southampton instead of Liverpool.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 3.

Mr. Seward's resolution to extend the session until the 21st inst. was voted on, and carried by 33 against 20, but Mr. Hamlin's amendment to terminate the session on the 14th was then voted on, and adopted by 30 against 17.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved to reconsider, but a vote being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it [illegible] by 26 against 21; consequently, if the [illegible] adjournment will take place on [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to revive and put in [illegible] act of March 3, 1839, in relation to the [illegible] boundary, with such modifications as [illegible] it applicable to the present controversy in regard to the right of search and visitation.

The bill thus revived puts at the disposal of the President, to be used when necessary to resist the [illegible] of Great Britain, the naval and military forces and the militia of the United States, and authorizes him to call into service fifty thousand volunteers; also, puts at his disposal ten millions of dollars, with [illegible] to borrow the same; also, if he deems necessary, to send a special Ambassador to Great Britain. This act is to continue in force for sixty days after the next meeting of Congress. The bill confers these powers in the precise language of the act of 1839, except that it strikes out the word "[illegible]," and inserts "visitation and right of search," with a few other verbal alterations—conferring [illegible] the same power on Mr. Buchanan as was conferred on Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely against the petition of citizens of New-York asking four millions of dollars in aid of the bridge over the East River.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then [illegible], and various amendments made. The St. [illegible] amendment was voted down.

Mr. Seward again unsuccessfully attempted to postpone the sale of the Kansas lands for a year from September next, the vote being 29 against it to 16 in favor of it.

The amendment, reported by Mr. Mason from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to allow Consuls and [illegible] their salaries while under instruction, [illegible] proceeding to and from their posts, was agreed to, and finally the bill passed by Ayes 35; Noes 16.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Doolittle, Durkee, [illegible], Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., King, Pugh, Seward, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Mallory offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inquire into the expediency of putting the fortifications at Key West and on the Florida [illegible] in a defensible condition. Agreed to.

The Senate then received, but did not act on, the proposition of the House to adjourn on the 10th inst.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned, having rescinded the order for an Evening Session.

Note.—Accounts that have appeared of recent difficulties and passages between distinguished Senators are distorted and exaggerated, nothing having occurred that was not incident to heat of debate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, June 3.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, concerning the right of Mr. Kingsbury to a seat, as delegate from the Territory outside the State limits of Minnesota.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said Mr. Kingsbury was elected under the forms of law, and that for Mr. [illegible] to claim the seat as delegate from Dacotah, [illegible] no such Territory is recognized as such, was [illegible] of presumption and impertinence which [illegible] not to be tolerated for a moment.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, remarked that the question [illegible] whether there is existing the Territory of Minnesota. If not, and it is absorbed by admission [illegible] State of that name, then Mr. Kingsbury is not entitled to retain his seat.

The House then, by 21 majority, settled the question by the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Hughes that the admission of Minnesota into the Union operates as a dissolution of the territorial organization of Minnesota, and that so much of the late Territory as lies without the limits of that State is without any distinct legally organized government, and the people thereof not entitled to a delegate in the House until that right is conferred upon them by statute.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth that the visitations of American merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba by British war-steamers, is in direct violation of international law; that in the course of such illegal conduct one American has been killed, and concluding with a resolution that the President be required to give instructions to our navy to arrest all offending vessels until ample reparation shall be made by the British Government, and ample guarantees given for future exemption from visitation.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs expect to make a report as soon as they can procure confirmation of the truth of the telegraphic report that an American vessel has been fired into and one man killed, off Pensacola.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said he would vote for the resolution if Mr. Davis would strike out about one man killed. The dispatch comes from the interior portion of the country, and was not, therefore, entirely reliable.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, said if the object was to put the resolution on its passage, he should object to its admission.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia—I would vote for its passage now.

Various members said they would do the same.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 154 against 53.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House concurred in the bill, as returned from the Senate, authorizing the Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General to make arrangements for accommodations for the United States Courts, Post-Office and Custom-House, in Philadelphia.

They also passed the Senate bill to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers and [illegible], as provided by the Act of February, 1853.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked to be, and was excused, from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said he had repeatedly sought, but was refused leave, as a member of the Committee, to introduce a bill in regard to the recent outrages upon the American flag, while the privilege, this morning, was accorded to another gentleman.

The Speaker remarked that when Mr. Clay asked consent, a single objection was sufficient to prevent it, and the introduction of Mr. Davis' resolution was under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Clay replied that he had repeatedly asked a suspension of the rules. But he wished to congratulate the country, and he was happy that the subject of the outrages on the American flag had been at last sent to the Committee.

The House amended the Senate's resolution for the extension of the session by substituting Thursday [illegible], and passed it, 139 against 64.

Some other business, of no especial public importance was transacted, and the House adjourned.

American Institute of Homeopathy.

FIRST DAY.

The fifteenth annual session of this Society was commenced Wednesday at 10 A. M., at the Brooklyn Athenæum. D. S. Smith, M. D., of Waukegan, Illinois, called the meeting to order, and was elected permanent Chairman. Wm. E. Payne, of Bath, Maine, was chosen General Secretary, and E. T. Richardson, M. D., of Brooklyn, Provisional Secretary. Five censors were appointed for the ensuing year, and the rest of the morning session was occupied with the reading of reports of Standing Committees on "Intermittent Fever," by Dr. A. E. [illegible], of Aurora, Illinois, and on "the Proving of Rumex Crispus," by Dr. B. F. Joslyn, of New-York, and the election of twenty four new members. The Society adjourned to 3 P. M.

In the afternoon, the members re-assembled, the President in the Chair. The report on "the scale of preparing medicines," by Dr. Ellis, of Detroit, Mich., was read. A communication from Dr. Gallupe, of New-York, concerning two cases of epileptic convulsions successfully treated by him; a communication from Dr. Sullivan, concerning a plan for a Medical Homœopathic Hotel; a communication from the Prover's Union, Philadelphia, and the report of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, with a letter on the endemic diseases of Illinois and the North west, from Dr. Ludlam, of Chicago, Ill., were presented.

In the evening, the annual address was delivered, after which the members enjoyed a festival.

Swindling Passengers.—Officers Holland and [illegible], of the Harbor Police, on Wednesday boarded the ship Fidelia, at the request of some passengers who had been cheated by ticket-swindlers. Two of them had been sold tickets which were represented as for the steamer for Hamburg, on full fare; but they found themselves on board a packet-ship bound for Liverpool. The officers took them ashore, against the remonstrance of the swindlers, and carried them to the Mayor's office, where they were put in the way to get their money back, and it was refunded. Some dozen others, similarly situated, went off in the ship not being able to leave.

Cruel Treatment of an Orphan Girl.—A case of alleged barbarous treatment of a young orphan girl has just been brought to the knowledge of Justice Quackenbush. The girl, who gives her name as Elizabeth Simpson, and her age as sixteen, states that in the Fall of 1854 she was taken from the Orphan Asylum and indentured to a Mrs. Ward, of No. 2 Abingdon-place, until she became of age. For the first two years she was tolerably well treated; but after that time she was subjected to such cruel treatment that she finally had to flee from her tormentress to save her life. She ran away about a month ago to Connecticut, where she was captured and brought back to this City, and to escape staying longer with her mistress she brings the present charge against Mrs. Ward. She says that Mrs. W. beat her frequently with a rawhide, struck her with her fist upon the head, kicked her in the stomach and otherwise maltreated her, and that for nearly two years she was compelled to sleep in a damp room in the basement where clothes were being dried, nearly all the time. Mrs. [illegible] E. Carter, of No. 115 Troy-street, who formerly worked for Mrs. Ward, Miss Margaret A. [illegible], of No. 68 Troy-street, until recently a boarder in the same house, and Margaret Leffy, of No. 55 [illegible]-street, have each made affidavits corroborating the story of the complainant. There will be a further hearing in the case to-day.

YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Club.

The annual Regatta of the New-York Club, which took place yesterday, surpassed in interest any of the preceding celebrations which have taken place. The growing taste for yachting, the entry of several first-class boats hailing from New-York, together with others of fame and name from other ports, conduced to give a *prestige* to the contest, and render the result an object of exciting interest. The morning was beautifully fine—in fact, it may be recorded as the first day of Summer, so long expected, but which came at last to do honor to the occasion—not a cloud obscured the sky, and a gentle breeze fanned the cheek, and rendered the rays of the early morning sun an agreeable relief after the "March winds and April showers" to which we have so long been subjected.

Beyond a doubt, New-York possesses greater facilities for yachting than any other locality in the world; its aquatic race course, whether regarded in a practical or picturesque point of view, is matchless. The scene from the starting point, opposite the Elysian fields, to the rounding buoy at the Southwest Spit, is one of unexampled beauty; and the stretch of water is for sailing purposes is as near perfection as possible. England may boast of its Royal Yacht Squadron, and its race course in the Southampton waters; but it does not approach New-York Bay, either in beauty of location, or the possession of those facilities which are necessary to render a great contest like this which we are recording, interesting to the community at large. There is scarcely a point in the race which may not be seen from the New-York or Jersey shores; or from those of Long, or Staten Island; whilst the Spit gives a turning point, with an amount of sea room that will suit the most fastidious caviller for space, and opportunity to handle his craft to the best advantage.

Exactly the same sailing ground was selected as last year, and the orders issued by the Club, were as follows:

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will come off on Thursday morning, the 3d of June, at 11 o'clock, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements appointed therefor. There will be a prize valued at $250 for each class of yachts. The classes will be allowed time for sails as follows:

The first class, one second per square foot. The second class, one and one-quarter second per square foot. The third class, one and one-half second per square foot. This allowance shall be based upon the mainsail and jib of sloops, and the mainsail, foresail and jib of schooners, and upon any other duly measured sails actually set at any time during a race. As between sloops and schooners, this allowance shall be based upon nine-tenths of the area of the schooner's sails. The courses marked out for the sailing are as follows:

A flag-boat will be moored, bow and stern, abreast of the Club House, at Hoboken, on the east side of which the yachts will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat, with the yachts of the least area of sails; the third class abreast of said stake-boat, eighty yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, ninety yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, two hundred yards to the north; and the first class one hundred yards apart, on a similar line, two hundred yards to the north of the latter. They may have their mainsails or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff topsails set. The Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of the flag-boat stationed off Staten Island, below the Quarantine Ground; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Long Island, above Fort Hamilton, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit passing it from north and east.

Returning, they will first pass the flag-boat anchored off the Long Island shore passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat off the Staten Island shore, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The entry numbered twenty-three yachts, of all classes and tonnage, every one of which slipped cable for the race. To avoid anything in the shape of possibility of misconstruction, the Club appended the following resolutions to their sailing orders:

If any objection be made with regard to the classification, sailing or sails of any yacht in a race, such objection must be made in writing, to the Regatta Committee, before 10 o'clock of the next day after the regatta.

The allowance of time shall be based upon the mainsail and jib of sloops, and the mainsail, foresail and jib of schooners, and upon any other duly measured sails actually set at any time during the race. As between sloops and schooners, this allowance shall be based upon nine-tenths of the area of the schooner's sails.

The entry was as follows:

FIRST CLASS—CARRYING 3,300 SQUARE FEET AND UPWARDS

Allowance of Time—One second per square foot.

Name.	Entered by	Rig.	Ton.	No. Men allowed to carry.	Areas of sails. Sq. feet.
Widgeon	D. M. Edgar	Schr.	101.9	26	3,307.18
Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	Sloop	77.6	19	3,303.24
Madgie	R. F. Loper	Sloop	99.4	25	3,324.24
Julia	I. M. Waterbury	Sloop	83.4	24	3,340.53
Haze	W. H. McVickar	Schr.	87.2	22	3,970.14
Zinga	W. H. Thomas	Schr.	119.7	30	4,000.85
Silvie	W. A. Stebbins	Schr.	105.4	26	4,204.40
Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	Schr.	139.	35	5,047.45
Gipsy	L. Spencer	Schr.	148.94	37	5,123.65

SECOND CLASS, CARRYING 2,300 AND UPWARDS, BUT LESS THAN 3,000 SQUARE FEET.

Allowance of time—One and a quarter second per square foot.

Name.	Entered by	Rig.	Ton.	No. of Men all'd to carry.	Areas of sails. Sq. feet
Haswell	C. H. Mallery	Sloop	38.05	13	2,333.47
America	D. C. Kingsland	Schr.	69.5	20	2,602.18
Stella	C. W. Tappen	Schr.	63.2	16	2,663.24
Undine	L. W. Jerome	Sloop	44.	12	2,788.33
Irene	L. G. Brown	Sloop	57.9	17	2,796.20
Sea Drift	J. S. Holbrook	Sloop	52.7	16	2,148.14
Scud	W. Stevenson	Sloop	75.	21	2,978.41
Una	W. B. Duncan	Sloop	67.5	20	2,143.14
Minnie	S. W. Thomas	Sloop	50.1	17	3,197.84

THIRD CLASS—YACHTS CARRYING LESS THAN 2,300 SQUARE FEET OF CANVASS.

Allowance of Time—One and a half seconds per square foot.

Name.	Entered by	Rig.	Ton.	No. Men allowed to carry	Area of sails Sq. feet.
Luckey	G. F. Morton	Sloop	35.2	9	1,505.18
Margaret	J. Simonson	Sloop	25.2	8	1,742.02
Island Fawn	C. T. Cromwell	Sloop	17.2	6	1,738.69
Edgar	H. A. Denison	Sloop	17.3	6	1,519.64
Fanny	E. H. White	Sloop	43.15	14	2,906.56

In addition to the yachts entered, the *Bonita*, *Mystery*, and several others out of the race, were at the starting point, intent on an *ad captandum* trial with the favorites of the fleet. The *Josephine*, steamer chartered by the Club for the conveyance of the members and their ladies, was crowded to excess, whilst the *Satellite*, chartered by Mr. Haswell as supplementary boat, had a goodly company on board, including several leading yacht men, the judges, and the leading representatives of the Press. In addition to these boats, which were under Club orders, the *Aurora*, *Flora*, *F. L. Mabey*, *Putnam*, *Thomas Hunt*, *S. A. Stevens*, *Keypert*, and several tug-boats were in attendance with large parties, being chartered privately, or put on for the day on speculation.

On reaching the Hoboken shore, where the fleet was moored like grayhounds in the leash and eager for the start, the scene was beautiful in the extreme—every yacht trim and taut, with her mainsail set, rode the water like a thing of light—awaiting the signal which would let them loose for a race in which honor and profit were alike concerned. Among the yachts which did not partake in last year's contest, we may mention the *Gypsey*, *Scud*, *Zinga*, *Stella*, *Fanny* and *Haswell*, whilst the *Madgie*, which last year sailed as a second-class boat, was, by the addition of a new suit of sails, enabled to enter in the first-class.

Complaints having been made, by the owners of schooners, that the allowance of time was unfair to them, they again combined for a separate prize, with an entrance of $50, and a sweepstakes cup for the winner—hence the schooners had a double interest in the race.

Within a few minutes of the appointed time, an excellent start was effected, the third class getting under way at 11:32, with the *Lucky* taking the lead; the second at 11:44, and the first at 11:48. There was only sufficient wind at starting to fill the sails, which served the third-class boats, and enabled them to creep away from the heavier craft. In the first class, the *Gipsey*, *Widgeon*, *Zinga* and *Julia* were the first to get off, in the order named, whilst the *Haswell*, *Irene*, *Undine*, *Minnie* and *America* came next, as the leading representatives of their class.

As the yachts passed Hoboken, they were all in a cluster, scarcely a breath of steady wind being stirring, an occasional puff only serving to give a momentary advantage to the boat that caught it; but, rounding the point at Jersey City, a pleasant light breeze sprung up from the Southwest, and the yachts began to open out—the *America* and *Rebecca* making bold tacks, whilst the *Julia*, with the *Scud* in close pursuit, followed in their wake. The *Africa* saluting the Commodore fleet as they passed the Cunard dock. The *Julia* almost immediately went about, and stood in for the Jersey Shore, in which she was followed by the *Irene*, the *Scud* and *Hare* in close company, being after them on the same tack. The *Sylvia* and *Favorita* also came out conspicuously whilst the *Julia*, with *Madgie* to windward, was leading the first class.

The stake-boat, off Staten Island, was reached and passed in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Edgar	1	47	30	Gypsey	2	—	10
Una	1	48	42	Luckey	2	2	10
Minnie	1	51	50	Haze	2	3	20
Julia	1	52	33	Scud	2	3	48
Haswell	1	54	10	Undine	2	3	40
Margaret	1	56	30	Sylvia	2	7	—
Island Fawn	1	56	8	Rebecca	2	8	5
Madgie	1	59	20				

The last named boat, as last year, suffering from being badly handled. All speed was now made for the South West Spit, and as the breeze freshened the race became an open and exciting one. The *Julia*, *Una*, *Edgar*, *Minnie* and *Haswell* showed in advance, the *Julia* having a strong lead of her competitors. The Judges' boat being stationed close to the buoy, enabled all on board of her to time the rounding admirably, and watch the evolutions of each yacht as she came up and turned for home. The following was the time and order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Irene	2	9	16	Madgie	3	53	08
Zinger	2	9	13	Island Fawn	3	58	26
Fanny	2	11	20	Rebecca	3	58	25
Favorita	2	14	45	Haze	3	59	58½
Stella	2	18	50	Scud	4	2	31
America	2	20	—	Zinga	4	6	11
Sea Drift	2	22	5	Gypsy	4	6	10½
Widgeon	2	28	—	Sylvia	4	6	11¾
Julia	3	24	18¾	Margaret	4	8	10
Una	3	26	00¾	Undine	4	8	51¼
Edgar	3	42	20	Irene	4	10	32
Minnie	3	44	50	Luckey	4	11	31¾
Haswell	3	50	—	Favorita	4	19	40

The other boats were not waited for, being too far to leeward to be of any importance in the race. The *Julia*, as last year, held her own beautifully. The *Minnie*, badly handled, lost a good deal of ground, in booming off, and the *Madgie* was much in the same condition, with the *Zinga* and *Gypsey* it was a comparative dead heat in rounding—the only advantage being that the latter had the inside place.

But little change took place in the return trip—beyond the distance between the yachts being increased as the breeze freshened, and the sailing qualities of each being brought into play.

The wining stake-boat was reached in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1—Julia	7	02	55	4—Edgar	7	18	35½
2—Una	7	12	00¾	5—Haswell	7	22	11¾
3—Minnie	7	15	00¾				

This is sufficient to decide the race; the full official returns, and the Judges' decision of the prizes, shall give to-morrow.

The day throughout was delightful. A little more wind would have made the race more exciting, perhaps; but, to the masses present, nothing could well have been more auspicious for thorough enjoyment. All praise is due to the Club, for the admirable style in which the regatta was managed.

Political.

The Chairmen of the Republican, American-Republican and Straight-American State Committees, of Pennsylvania, have issued recommendations to their respective organizations to unite in the State Convention, already called to meet at Harrisburg, July 14, on the basis of opposition to the Lecompton swindle and protection to home labor.

The woman spoken of in a paragraph yesterday as having stolen a diamond pin from Mrs. Griswold, while soliciting alms, returned it yesterday, with the intimation that she found it "between her dress and the lining."

A number of Virginians and descendants of Virginians met, by request, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, and discussed the arrangements for the removal of the remains of President Monroe. They will meet again.

Jersey City Items.

Military Parade.—The Spring parade of the Hudson Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Hatfield, took place yesterday, at Hamilton-square. The following companies turned out: First Regiment—Highwood Guard, Captain Newkirk; National Guard, Captain Van Houghton; Artillery Company, Captain Heximer; and a Dragoon Company. Second Regiment—Jersey Continentals, Captain Granger; Washington Guard, Capt. Speer; Greenville Guard, Captain Bishop; Montgomery Guard, Captain Farrel. The Brigade spent several hours in field service, and, after being reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, were dismissed.

Falling of a Depot Wall.—On Tuesday evening a portion of the front wall of the old dépôt at Jersey City, which was being arched for the passage of trains into the new dépôt, fell down. Fortunately, no person was injured.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 5.

I.—THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS—Particulars of Recent Outrages—Report of the Senate Committee—Mr. Webster on the Right of Search.

II.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—The Yrissari Treaty not Ratified—French Intrigues—Alliance of the Central American States—Colonel Kinney's Fillibustering.

III.—IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA—The Cass-Herran Treaty Rejected.

IV.—CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP—Letter from Our Correspondent "Podgers."

V.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from our Correspondent "Malakoff."

VI.—FROM WASHINGTON—Our Regular Correspondence—Gossip, &c.

VII.—CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION—The Report of the Tariff Investigating Committee.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The British Outrages—Congressional Debates—Our Foreign Policy with Spanish America—How to Purchase Cuba—The $87,000 Wool Case—Our Ocean Mails—The Tehuantepec Route—Exacting too Much, &c.

IX.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

X.—THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

XI.—LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Live-Stock and Produce Markets for week ending Wednesday, June 2—The Hay Market—The Wool Trade—The Boot and Shoe Trade—The Dry Goods Trade—Weather and Crops—Reports of in different States—Crops in Europe—Trade Circulars—Weekly Review of the Breadstuff Trade.

XIII.—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—Debates on the Subject of British Aggressions.

XIV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

XV.—PERSONAL GOSSIP, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Notice.
A splendid Green Turtle will be served up in soup and steaks on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 4 and 5, from 12 till 4 P. M., at ALBERT CROOK'S Dining Saloon, No. 185 Washington-st.

☞ Summer Clothing,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at moderate prices, for quality, &c.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ Gentlemen's Hats.—Summer Styles for 1858—Are this day offered by ESPENSCHEID, in variety. His ever-popular Cassimere Hat is manufactured from a rare and beautiful selection of fur of exceeding richness of color and fineness of texture. The first pearl Cassimere Hats which obtained any popularity in New-York were introduced by Espenscheid. (Originating with, and perfected by him, their advent formed a new era in hatting. Other countries have bestowed on it their patronage, but for our own, we believe, is reserved the triumph of fully appreciating and sustaining this truly great American production. Price $3 50, and warranted superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. If any gentleman should be dissatisfied on comparison, his money will be refunded.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent.
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
New and beautiful styles.
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ The Safe Controversy.

HERRING TO LILLIE.

Lewis Lillie, Esq.—*Sir*: In your reply of the 20th ult., you say you understand me to admit that my Safes burned up at the several places designated by you. I think you are the only person who so understood me. My answer to your several first questions was that they did not apply to the Safe I NOW MAKE; therefore, they required no answer from me; and that I would leave that subject for you and those who make that kind of safe, to settle between yourselves.

Now, Sir, prove that the contents of my Patent Safe were destroyed in either of the fires you alluded to, or IN ANY OTHER FIRE, and I will, as before offered, forfeit the said $1,000. Is this sufficiently explicit?

In my last I gave you the names, locations and dates of more than thirty satisfactory tests of my Safes; and to meet your assertions, I was compelled to publish letters from gentlemen certifying that the contents of several of your Safes had been totally destroyed by fire, and I think you have utterly failed in your attempt to refute their testimony.

You say: "The Painsville certificate of J. S. Mathews, and the postscript of C. S. Bartlett," *you know to be untrue*. Here we have your simple statement against two substantial witnesses, who are backed up (which is quite unnecessary) by the following additional testimony, which I quote from the *Cleveland Leader* of Sept. 1, 1857:

Painesville, Aug. 21, 1857.

I hereby certify that on the morning of the fire which burned John S. Mathews' store of goods, I took the key of his Safe (which was one of "Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safes") and went to see how it stood the test. The Safe was locked; I unlocked it, and found the woodwork, papers, &c., burned to ashes.

JOHN M. COOK.

You next attempt to get over the Cape May Burned Safe, by stating that it was not made and sold as a fire-proof Safe (you might well say it was not a fire-proof made Safe.) But Frank T. Foster, Esq., explicitly states that the Safe was one of "Lillie's Patent Chilled Iron Fire-Proof Safes, *so-called*, which was a complete *wreck*, the inside, with its contents, being entirely destroyed by fire." Another witness states that it was filled with *Lillie's fire-proof material*. Which statement are we to believe? Then comes the Dansville Fire. (*Shepard Safe,*) which you undertake to show was but *partially destroyed*, and publish a letter which closes thus:

"When dug out (the Safe) and opened, the woodwork and papers were found to be *partially destroyed*, and twenty or thirty dollars in gold and silver coin was *discolored*."

This coin (as reported in the Rochester *Union*, May 13, 1857) was so defaced as to be known in Dansville to this day, as "Shepard's money." How many such triumphs would constitute a defeat?

The Safe you allude to in same fire, could not have been exposed to any considerable degree of heat, or it would not be fit for subsequent use. A great fire will render a good Safe unfit for use, and at the same time preserve the contents.

You say one of your Safes, which I announced as having been destroyed, is on exhibition at your agency in New-York, but do not say which one it was. It cannot be the Painesville Safe, as that is at St. Louis, and the *Cape May Foster Safe* is at C. L. Harmon & Co.'s, *my agents at Chicago*. *The other one which I alluded to, was the one partially destroyed* at Dansville, and would not make a very good sign for you.

You have asked me many questions, allow me to ask you one:

Is not the Safe on exhibition in New-York, *The Troy*, (*Warner's Safe*,) as spoken of by the Troy *Budget*, September, 1857, of which the following is an extract:

"The Safe (Lillie's) owned by Messrs. Warner, was in a small brick building built on the rear of the store. The ceiling was not burned down; the floor was charred, but not burned much. A pile of codfish, in close proximity to the Safe, was only slightly scorched. The window ceiling close by the Safe was only charred, not burned up. The plastered wall near the Safe is standing, about as white as it was before the fire. The fire could not have been at any time very hot where the Safe stood. We request those who take an interest in this, to visit the spot where the Safe stood, and if they are not surprised that the Safe should crack in three or four places under such a light heat, we will confess ourselves mistaken."

You say that you will take occasion *hereafter* to give to the public some more of the numerous certificates which you have received from all parts of the country, attesting to the superior fire-proof quality of your Safe.

That will be, I presume, as soon as you receive them.

You say you challenged me, and all Safe makers, to test Safes some years ago.

Your challenge was so one-sided that no Safe-maker would accept it, and I paid but little regard to it, after you had declined to test Safes in a fair, impartial manner with me, as published at the time.

But the question is: Have the contents of *Herring's Patent Champion Safes* ever been destroyed by fire? You must show this before you can make any claim for that $1,000.

You say that my agent, Mr. Harmon, of Chicago, witnessed the burning of another of your Safes at that place; also, of the Safe burned at Cairo, in the railroad dépôt, when two or three sheet iron Safes were burned up, and another in the city of Chicago.

Whose sheet iron Safes were those burned up? If either of them was my *patent*, then you can call on me for that $1,000.

You are again unfortunate in your attempt to show the security of your Safe in the *Cairo* fire.

The following will show this *your triumph*:

Office I. C. R. R. Co., Cairo, Ill., Nov. 14, 1857.

Messrs. C. L. Harmon & Co.,

Agents Herring's Champion Safe, Chicago:

Gents.: In the fire which destroyed our Dépôt, Nov. 2, was one of Lillie's *Patent Fire and* Burglar-Proof Safes, containing books, papers and money. Upon opening the Safe, after the fire, I found that some of my papers were *entirely destroyed*, and the money and books very badly damaged.

Very respectfully,

B. R. ABBOTT,

Agent Illinois C. R. R. Co., Cairo.

You also say that five of the Safes I refer to as having stood the test were so badly burned that only two were allowed to be opened in public. Admitting this to be so, does that prove that the contents were burned? We do, at the request of the owners, frequently remove their Safes from a crowd in a public street to our store or factory, as the most convenient and safe way of transferring the contents to another Safe. Prove that the contents of one (whether opened publicly or otherwise) were destroyed, and you can call for the $1,000.

The next question you ask is, why did I *give* a new Safe to the Messrs. Kellers, of Easton, Penn., if the Safe burned stood the fire?

The Safe did nobly stand the fire, (as all my Safes do,) and preserved the books and papers of E. & W. Keller, at the great fire at Easton, Penn., April 21, 1855. This being one of the first accidental tests my patent Safe had been subjected to, Farrels & Herring (who had the exclusive right to make and sell my patent Safe in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland) thought it would be for their interest to give a new eighty-dollar ($80) Safe for the old one, for a sign, which remained for more than a year in front of their store, No. 34 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. So there is no $1,000 in that Safe for you.

Now we arrive to the Hecker & Brothers' Safe, which you say was proved to be made by me under another patent. This was tested in the burning of Hecker & Brothers' large flouring mills, in October, 1855, and was proved at the time not only to be *my make*, (as you admit,) but my *Patent Champion Safe*. You can see the same Safe, with my name as patentee upon it in cast iron letters, with the identical filling, as it came from the fire, at my store; please call and examine, and satisfy yourself. But had it been made (as you say) by me under another patent, what do you gain or what do I lose by that? You say if I will deposit the money I offer, in trust for some charitable society, in case the proof is furnished, you will *undertake* to accommodate me; but do not say you can or *will* furnish the *proof*. First give us the proof, and then call for the $1,000 and appropriate it as you please.

You say, if I will burn one of my ordinary constructed Safes two hours, you will forfeit $1,000 if its contents come out "*unharmed*."

This is the old dodge, as you know, but the nature of my filling is such as to produce a steam in the early part of a fire which generally starts the binding of the books and discolors the papers, and you might claim that they were "harmed," which is the only injury sustained in any of my Safes when subjected to two or ten hours' fire—as has been attested to by numerous witnesses who have had and seen my Safes resist the hottest fires that can be produced in the burning of large stores, factories and warehouses.

Your admission of the Hudson (Wis.) Bank robbery of one of your Safes admits of no argument.

You speak of my *Fire-Proof Safes* being robbed, and ask if I do not continue to make the same *Sheet-Iron Safe* which I recommend and sell as thief-proof. Herring & Co. do continue to make their usual Fire-Proof Safes, but do not recommend them to be absolutely thief-proof; but do make them also thief-proof when parties require them and pay for extra thick wrought iron, chilled iron plates, cross-bar inside grating, and my Patent Powder-Proof Locks—not one of which, to my knowledge, has ever been robbed of a dollar.

The New-York and Western Banks you speak of, as having your safes in use, are generally placed in *good fire-proof vaults*, secured with first-rate locks.

Go among the Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies, Jewelers, and others who have no fire-proof vaults, and requiring both fire and burglar-proof safes, and I will show you that I have Ten Safes to your One in use in this City, and the same ratio holds good in the Western and Southern cities.

SILAS C. HERRING.

The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes for sale at the dépôt of

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Popular Trade in Mantillas.—W. B. MACKENZIE will open a large assortment of Mantillas, per *Africa*, on Monday, May 31. *Fashions* for June. No. 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

☞ Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.—Instantaneous hair dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

☞ $300,000
Worth of [illegible] Carpeting
[illegible]
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.
VELVETS [illegible];
BRUSSELLS, 7s.; THREE-PLY, 8s.; INGRAINS, 3s. PER YARD.
EXAMINE
Before purchasing Carpets elsewhere.

☞ Country Shoes for City Ladies.—No lady can enjoy her country visit if she fail to call at CANTRELL'S SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 813 Broadway, and select her Gaiters. He has had manufactured just the articles for the green fields and the seaside, which are selling at marvelously low prices. Besides, he has all kinds of Shoes for children. Boots and Gaiters for gentlemen, &c., of far superior quality to any that can be found elsewhere. Visit CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

☞ Beebe & Co.'s Patent Self-Adjusting Ventilating Hat.—This improvement is applied to our Drab Beaver and Beaver Cassimere, as well as Moleskin Hats, and render them more cool and easy to the head, than any Summer Dress Hat we have ever made. Felt Hats and Straw Hats in great variety.
BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Broadway.

☞ Oil-Paintings at Auction.—A large and valuable collection will be offered THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 361 Broadway. Lovers of the art and connoisseurs are invited to attend, this collection being the finest offered this season. See *Herald* and *Tribune*.
JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Bartholf's Sewing Machines.
Office No. 489 Broadway (corner Broome-st.)
Send for a circular. Machine-Twist, &c.
Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841, Post-Office.
"These machines are now in general use."—*Sun*, *Times*.

☞ Ebenezer Collamore,
No. 403 BROADWAY, below Canal-st., has constantly on hand a large assortment of French, English and India Dining and Tea Sets: Cut, Engraved, and Pressed Glass, of the best quality and latest patterns.

☞ The Fashions as they arrive by steamers.
Lowest prices in the trade.
At WILLE'S Millinery Warehouse,
No. 251 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Kip—Brady.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Isaac L. Kip, M. D., to Cornelia, daughter of William V. Brady, Esq., all of this City.

Rice—Bell.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. Thos. H. Hastings, John S. Rice to Cornelia W., youngest daughter of David Bell, Esq., all of this City.

Taber—Martin.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, June 3, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, Mr. Charles Corey Taber of New-York, to Miss Cornelia F., youngest daughter of Col. Edward Martin, of Flushing.

Clearman—Earl.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. Dr. Murray, Thomas D. Clearman, of Newark, N. J., to Henrietta C., daughter of James Earl, of the former place.

Stocker—Hale.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 1, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, T. Cummings Stocker, of New-York, and Katharine M., daughter of the late Thomas Hale of Philadelphia.

Thompson—Lawson.—At Newburg, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, of New-York City, the Rev. James R. Thompson, Pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Newburg, to Mary P., daughter of John Lawson, Esq., of Newburg.

Webb.—At West Point, on Wednesday morning, June 2, Henry Remsen, infant son of Lieut. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Artillery, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy.

Wisham—Buckley.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. Dr. Coit, Thomas M. Wisham, of this City, to Phebe M., daughter of P. H. Buckley, Esq.

DIED.

Porter.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 3, suddenly, at his residence, Doctor Henry H. Porter.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 216 Fulton-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery. The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend; likewise, the members of the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812.

Saunders.—In this City, on Thursday, June 3, George Saunders, a native of Plymouth, England, for many years a resident of this City in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 5th, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his son, 526½ Broome-st.

Richardson.—In this City, on Thursday, June 3, at the residence of N. H. Parsons, of malignant scarlet fever, Louise Amelia, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. Richardson, of Geneva, aged 7 years and 6 months.

McRea.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, Wm. Frederick McRea, youngest son of J. S. and Mary McRea, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Douglass-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

Wagstaff.—In London, England, on Saturday, May 15, William Wagstaff, for a number of years a well known and much respected resident of the City of New-York.

WHAT IS THE COMPOSITE RAILING?
The COMPOSITE IRON RAILING is a new ornamental wrought-iron fence.
Persons who are able to judge know what a vast difference there is in the strength between wrought and cast iron for fencing purposes. Cast iron is proper enough in its place, and can be combined with wrought iron and made to sustain considerable strain if properly applied.
In the COMPOSITE IRON RAILING the combination is perfect. There are no materials or process of manufacture which could make a stronger fence.
Each panel is a solid mass, not having a crevice in it.
As to its merits, we briefly say that for use, ornament, durability, convenience and cheapness, it has not been equaled, and it is next to an impossibility to surpass it.
Notwithstanding its excellent qualities, it undersells any iron railing in the market.
The attention of those who are about erecting WOODEN FENCES, IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, ENTRANCE GATES, CEMETERY INCLOSURES, &c., is respectfully called to the COMPOSITE Iron Work.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of our Iron Manufactures furnished and mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of four (three cent) postage stamps.
NEW-YORK IRON RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway,
New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
Our Standard of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French is..........900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
Will be out as usual,
This Week,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Containing a variety of choice reading on the topics of the times, &c., and the local items up to the hour of going to Press.
☞ Advertisers should bear in mind to send in their orders on Friday night, or very early on Saturday morning, to secure proper attention.
The DISPATCH is sold by all News Boys and News Agents, on Saturday Afternoon.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in those branches and the most useful arts, just published at $2 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

J. C. BARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.
In the preparation of the materials and the manufacture of these Crackers, the natural and healthful properties of the grain are retained in their greatest purity and strength. The result is, that WING'S CRACKERS contain in the same weight double the nourishment of bread, as it is usually baked.
No other production from wheat has ever been discovered, which has proved so
VALUABLE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD,
or is so suitable generally for the stomach's healthful requirements. The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.
They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk, by this means separating into tender flakes, in which state the stomach may receive them.
These flakes are
COMPOSED OF PARTICLES OF FARINA,
in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion, and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth, or renewed vigor and strength.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have an agreeable taste set kindly upon the stomach, and are a valuable article for dyspeptics as well as sedentary and delicate persons generally, and they are peculiarly pleasant for children.
All those who wish to procure these valuable Crackers, should understand that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. Wing; all these are stamped with the name "WING." Allow no person therefore to persuade you to buy any Crackers for Farina but WING'S.
This caution has become necessary in consequence of an attempt by designing persons to sell the ordinary kind of Crackers under the idea, or by conveying the impression that they are like WING'S FARINA. Such attempts a deception should be understood by all.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States.
They may be had at Wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT
Thousands of this new COFFEE POT have already been sold, and the demand from all parts of the United States is rapidly on the increase. Wherever introduced it has given the most complete satisfaction.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Makes better coffee than it is possible to obtain in any other way, because, by an ingenious but simple arrangement, the housekeeper may *boil her coffee for any length of time without loss of aroma*, thus securing all the elements of the coffee in their natural and proportional combinations.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Is the most economical, for nothing being lost by evaporation in boiling, one-fourth less coffee is required; *while the beverage is stronger, more fragrant, and more delicious.*
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Gives a healthy beverage. Nervous, dyspeptic, and bilious persons, who have not dared to use coffee for years, have been able to drink their favorite beverage again when made in this new boiler, and without an occurrence of any of the old unpleasant consequences. It is healthy, because by the use of a condenser, evaporation is prevented, and the coffee can be boiled long enough to release all the natural elements of the berry, and get them in just proportions in the beverage.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Never fails to do its work right. Cook cannot spoil your cup of coffee by neglect or forgetfulness, after she has placed the boiler on the stove or range.
THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Can be obtained of
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st.,
Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURERS under the Patent for the United States.
Also, Manufacturers for the United States of ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
Also, by JOS. R. GREEN, northeast corner of 5th and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY,
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau-st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates, for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
FELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. R. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

STRAW HATS,
SUMMER STYLES, 1858.
THE RETAIL HATTERS
In the City and country
Are especially notified that
WE HAVE STILL
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
In Leghorns and Braids,
For Men's, Boys', Misses', and Children's wear,
In either
OF THE TWO COLORS,
Now so universally acknowledged
As being the
Most Fashionable and Saleable
For Straw Hats.
SILVER GRAY,
And
BROWN or TAN COLOR,
Either of which, with the Shape and Trimmings,
PRESENTS ADVANTAGES
Never before offered in STRAW HATS.
A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Among diseases, Dyspepsia and Diarrhœa rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and given the glow of health to many a lean and emaciated form. The medicine we have reference to is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These Bitters, whose virtues are promulgated through the State, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have doubtless the ascendency over any other preparations before the public.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrains at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of [illegible]

[illegible]
CASH CAPITAL $300,000
With a large surplus.
[illegible] BROADWAY, CORNER OF [illegible]
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, [illegible]
[illegible] A. [illegible]

[illegible] FOR RESTAURANTS.
[illegible] and Coffee Pots [illegible] of restaurants [illegible]
[illegible], Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse, and is quite competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one or two running about; has the very best of City reference; has lived seven years in her last situation, and is very kind and attentive in sickness; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and mind children, or chamberwork and waiting on a small private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Will be found willing and obliging. Has good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 211 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a respectable family; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and also first-rate at pastry; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to country or city. Call at No. 243 Avenue B, between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HARD-WORKing, industrious girl, who is a very good plain cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; is not afraid to work; willing to go in the country, and has excellent reference; a steady, good place more desired than wages. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children or chamberwork in a permanent situation. The best of City references. Apply at No. 128 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; also, a first-rate washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION, AS housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of a house during the Summer, for a family going in the country. Further information may be obtained at No. 32 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; or she would be happy to attend to any calls through the Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork or the housework of a small family, and has no objections to go in the country; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 16th-st., up stairs, third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference from her last place, and is willing to go a short distance into the country. Call at 86 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the general housework for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; is a good sewer, and has no objection to do the chamberwork of a private family, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 181 7th-av., 2d door from 20th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES TO obtain a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and to assist in the chamberwork; is a good seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for three days, by calling at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a genteel family as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Best of reference given. Call, or address No. 203 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; would have no objection to go to the country or travel with a lady; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 280 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY TRUSTworthy and well recommended young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women, one as nurse and seamstress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by a nice American girl of 16, and a good colored cook. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call at No. 38 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; she fully understands her business; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Best of references given. Call at No. 71 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do a little sewing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 40 West 12th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and do plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress. The best of reference given. Call at No. 160 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., ground floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 11th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has good City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 676 Houston-st., third floor, room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress; she fully understands her business; she can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 86 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; is a good dressmaker; superior reference. Apply at No. 619 8th av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 East 9th-st., near the corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 89 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework, in a small family, or would do chamberwork; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Wooster-st., in the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant and steady girl, of sober and best of religious habits, with good City reference; can go as chambermaid and plain sewing, otherwise as plain cook and general housework. Can be seen at No. 68 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A WORTHY GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good home more desirable than wages; inquire for two days at her late employer's, No. 71 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has no objections to light chamberwork. Apply at No. 38 12th st. near 2d-av., in the basement.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 24th-st., to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, laundress, and general housework; is a first-class bread baker, and not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands all kitchenwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 616 Grand-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; a good baker and good cook; call at No. 127 West 24th-st., to be seen for three days.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 141 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid or nurse, who can give a good recommendation from a lady with whom she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at 219 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 35 East 15th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper; has good City reference. Call at No 57 6th av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do cooking and light washing. Can give a three years' reference at her present place, No. 102 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL WISHes a situation to do chamberwork and take care of a child. Call at No. 462 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as seamstress or nurse; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 130 West 28th-st.

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.—A TRUSTworthy and respectable widow would like to have the care of a first-class house during the absence of the family in the country for the Summer. Refer to H. F. SPAULDING, No. 86 Park-place. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, and who understands the care of children. Is a good plain sewer, or would do light chamberwork. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be had from her last place, where she lived for over four years. Call at No. 18 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, experienced, well recommended Protestant woman; understands all kinds of good cooking; will assist with washing and ironing. No objection to the country for the Summer. Also, by a smart Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiting. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and assist with washing and ironing, or as nurse, and assist with the chamberwork. Has no objection to going to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of recommendations from her present situation, No. 124 Madison av., where she may be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A PROtestant man, who perfectly understands his business and would make himself generally useful and has no objection to the country. Can give the best of reference, and is capable of taking care of a sick gentleman if required. Any commands for S. H., to No. 1,912 Greene-st., in the store, or at Box No. 210 *Times* office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or children's nurse and to do plain, neat sewing; is competent as regular chambermaid; wages, $6 to $7, City or country. Also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, &c.; wages, $8. Call for three days, at No. 216 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 6 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse. She can be seen at her present employer's where she has lived for a number of years, No. 36 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as waitress alone. Best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 78 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as cook, the other as waitress; both fully understand their business, and can give City reference. Call at No. 2 5th-st., near Bowery, in the fancy store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND THOROUGH book-keeper to take charge of the books at a colliery near Ashland, Penn. To one who can offer undoubted reference (none other need apply) a desirable situation is offered. Apply at No. 110 Broadway, room No. 2, Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY AND COMMISSION house down town, a young man, with some capital at command, to take an interest; one who is desirous of investing in a safe and pleasant business can learn of a fine chance by addressing a line to FRONT-STREET, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUTH OF ABOUT 17 YEARS, IN a Commission Metal House, who must reside with his parents, write a good hand, and be quick at figures; salary, first year, $75—or advancement before end of year if worthy. Apply at No. 26 Cliff-st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO IS WELL ACquainted with the wholesale grocers, to act as outdoor agent. The very best reference required. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SPINNER AND a few gimp weavers, immediately, at the trimming manufactory of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, 24th-st., corner 8th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A GOOD LAUNDRESS, and a good seamstress and nurse to go into the country. Apply at No. 20 Amity-place, before 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

WANTED—AN APOTHECARY; ONE THAT CAN speak French and English preferred. Address W. G. HUNT, No. 580 Houston-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN, AS LADY'S maid. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st.

ONE HUNDRED MANTILLA HANDS WANTED.—None but experienced hands need apply at No. 32 Lispenard-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNEST & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers at this or the branch office, No. 128 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PURCHASERS WANTED FOR STATE, County, and Town rights, in one of the best Patents ever offered to the public. To any one located or wishing business in any city or large town this is an opportunity which cannot be equaled. As the amount invested can very soon be realized, it requires no capital to carry on the business, and the most wealthy class of people are your customers. Address OSMAN, Box No. 155, this office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A DRY GOODS MERCHANT.—For sale or exchange for property in this City, a dry goods store, in full operation, within one hour and fifteen minutes of this City by N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. The owner will trade or sell on easy terms, as he has other business. For particulars, &c., apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d st., Real Estate Agent.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE IS now offered to a business man with a capital of $2,000 to $3,000, in one of the best business in the country, already established—an extension, an increase of business, the sole reasons for a partner. For further particulars, address B. J. A., Box No. 316, Worcester, Mass.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PHYSICIAN, 36 YEARS of age, of 15 years' good medical and surgical practice in an inland city, wishes to form a partnership with some older physician in Brooklyn or New York. The best of references given. Address obtained by calling at this office, or address H. L. B., Box No. 153.

$250. PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE place of one retiring from an old-established business, paying from $200 to $300 per month. A guarantee will be given that the business is as represented. Apply to CLARK & CO., No 378 Broadway, cor. White-st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 90 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of G. NEWCOMB, No 21 East Broadway, New-York.

RARE CHANCE—$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS, desirable real estate to exchange for any kind of merchandise. Address F., No. 112 Lovejoy's Hotel.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 68 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOES.

Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $20 to $3,000.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS — NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A FARM MORTGAGE bond No. 60, of KELLY ATWOOD to Wisconsin Central Railroad, and guaranteed by them, of $1,000; also, a note of $1,000 of KELLY ATWOOD. Payment is stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with R. H. WORTHINGTON or JOHN POAG, Esq., No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

LOST—ON JUNE SECOND, IN GRAND ST., BEtween Eldridge and Forsyth sts., a Bank-Book, No. 181,589, from the Savings-Bank in Bleecker-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 34 Wooster-st. JACOB FORSTER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNIONS.—THE OFFIcers and members of the Grand Council, the Past Lady Conductresses, and the members of the several Unions, are most respectfully requested to assemble THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing and installing a new Union.
ANSON GALE, Grand.
G. STAR JAMES. A. WEST [illegible] G. R. S.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on this FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, at 7½ o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother soldier Dr. HARLOW PORTER, who died very suddenly yesterday morning.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

MASONIC NOTICE.—SUPREME COUNCIL OF Sublime Masters of the great work, 9th D., M. O. M. Members are requested to attend a special meeting at the Encampment Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on this FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of
SAMUEL D. WILSON, S. D.
M. L. MANN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; one who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has long experience in this country and the old country. The advertiser is a thorough groom as well as driver; will be found willing, competent and obliging, in any respectable family. Has the best of City recommendations. Address L. D., No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation in the country, to take care of a horse, cow, and work on the place. He is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing and obliging. A quiet home more than wages sought for. Call or address J. S. T., Bowery Hotel, Room No. 22, No. 306 Bowery, corner of 4th-st. for one day only.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter—Protestant—with good City references from his last place, wants a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, marketing, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 33 4th-av., at the French bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands his business in all its branches; no objections to going in the country; best of City reference can be given from his last place. Can be seen at the Saddlery Store, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also, a good plain gardener and farmer; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, a Protestant who perfectly understands his business, and can produce the highest recommendations. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has no objections to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J. F., Box No. 158, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, or waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference from his last employers; can fill either situation so as to give perfect satisfaction. Address L. B., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as waiter, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can produce good City reference. Call at, or address J. T. MORRIS, Grocer, corner of 13th-st. and University-place, for J. M., until engaged.

WANTED.—TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND clothiers—a situation as bushelman; would make himself generally useful. Best of reference and security if required. Call or address THOS. WEST, 316 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; is a single man, with good reference to late City employers. Address WAITER, Book and News Store, 727 Broadway, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or gardener by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address G. R., Box No. 161, *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME SCHOOL.—NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTchester County, N. Y. 19 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. Tuition in English, French, German, with board and washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 12. For particulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has been a resident governess in a French school in this City, would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and music, would wish to obtain a few pupils to instruct in all, or either of those branches. She can give the best reference from her present pupils. Terms moderate. Address C. C., Union-square Post-Office.

EDUCATION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDENT in North Orange, N. J., would receive 2 young ladies of from 9 to 13 years of age to educate with her own daughters. Any family going abroad, wishing to leave the younger members of their family at home, will find this a favorable opportunity. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 58, P. O., North Orange, N. J.

THE REUNION—NAZARETH HALL.

The fifth annual meeting will take place on the second Friday in June next, the 11th of the month, at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Former pupils of the Hall, address E. F. BLECH, President of the Society, at Bethlehem, Penn.; or E. F. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hal

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—This School is situated in a healthy and beautiful locality on the Catskill Mountains. Persons wishing to send sons or daughters for the Summer term may confer with the principal, now in the City, at the rooms of the American School Institute, Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 32d-st., near 5th av.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Teachers wishing engagements and parties requiring teachers, can be mutually suited by calling or addressing. Educational correspondents wanted. Board and tuition for pupils from $25 to $100 per quarter. Valuable school property for sale. Call on or address RICE & ANDREWS.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS—A LADY OF KIND DISPOSItion and affable manners desires a situation as Governess; can teach the English branches, understands the care of children in sickness and health; would take charge of a widower's family; no objections to travelling; good reference; would take situation of matron. Call or address a line L. C. M., No. 120 Bleecker-st.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 27 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family. Her course of instruction comprises English, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box 842 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 19 YEARS of age, desires a situation as assistant to some lady teacher, or take charge of a small school, and will be satisfied with a very small salary at first. She is well educated, and can furnish references. Address E. W. S., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY, ACCUStomed to teach, wishes a situation during the Summer months in the country as governess, to teach Spanish and French. Apply at No. 30 East 38th-st.

S. C. BEECHER—YALE GRADUATE, TEACHER, Lafayette av., 3d door east of Clinton av., Brooklyn, will attend private pupils at their residence or his; 75 cents per lesson. Address, or call, as above.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the Ist, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers, 1,630 feet of 18-inch, 3,430 feet of 15-inch, 10,240 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

Also—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,860 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,250 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 305 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May 26, 1858.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857, Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858. The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

KID GLOVE CLEANER—THE GENUINE Jouven's Inodorous preparation for instantly cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, for sale at the old stand No. 507 Broadway. Agents have a bottle open to prove its operation. Try before buying. One bottle cleans 50 pair. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Remember No. 507 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 44 West Washington-place.

BOARDING.—MRS. COX, FORMERLY OF NO. 378 Grand-st., has removed to No. 26 4th-av., where she can accommodate a few more boarders with light, pleasant and airy rooms.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ONE ROOM, WITH bedroom and closets attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a single room. House in a pleasant location, on the highest ground in Brooklyn; convenient to the ferries. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARDING MAY be obtained in a highly respectable family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Address HOME, Box No. 157, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTable families can be accommodated with board during the Summer months at a farmer's residence, where there are no other boarders. Residence desirable and healthy, near the Croton Lake; good fishing; 3½ miles from Mount Kisco Station, Newcastle, Harlem Railroad, or 8 miles from Sing Sing, Hudson River Railroad. Address ELIJAH H. BROWER, Mount Kisco Post-Office, Newcastle, W. C.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now prepared to accommodate gentlemen, or gentlemen and their families, with board for the Summer season, in the beautiful and healthy village of Tarrytown. The distance from the dépôt and steamboat-landing is one third of a mile. The rooms are in the best of order, and the table supplied with as good as the market affords. Apply to BENJ. Y. BROOKS, Beekman-st., near the Institute, North Tarrytown.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, BY A FAMILY of three adults, in a farm house, not more than an hour's distance from the City, where no other boarders are taken. Westchester County preferred. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 3,776, General Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FINE FARM MANsion on the Hudson, at New-Paltz Landing, accessible by rail and boat; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. Terms moderate. A few select boarders taken. Apply at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 4 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR A GENTLEman and his family of five persons, (the youngest 16 years of age,) for about three months 30 to 50 miles from the City, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad preferred. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, by letter, J. E. B., Box No. 2,651 Post-Office, or apply personally at No. 304 West 23d street.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying an elegant house in 16th-st., near 5th-av., desire to rent their second story,—three large rooms, with every convenience, on the floor. Also, two rooms on third floor, (all furnished,) to gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Address, with real name, Box No. 496, Post-Office.

VERY PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH or without full board, for quiet young gentlemen; also, several large rooms, well adapted for two that would like to room together. Every comfort of a home warranted, and the table the best the market affords. Terms moderate. References given and required. Apply at No 55 East 12th-st. Gas, bath, &c.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let with board, to a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, in suites or separate. House with all the modern improvements on high ground and open; very pleasant for a Summer or Winter residence, and convenient by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City.

JERSEY CITY BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen and one gentleman and wife can obtain rooms, with board, in a very desirable location within three minutes' walk from the Jersey City Ferry, N. J.; gas, water, and near the North River; quite retired; all the comforts of a home. Address O. G. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 159, *Times* office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require would let one or two rooms, furnished with board, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen; this is a rare opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant home. Apply at 207 East Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR GENtlemen and their wives. The house contains gas, water and all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES EITHER FULL or partial board in a respectable private family, or where there are only a few boarders; a good table necessary, and west side of the City, above 14th st., preferred. Address, with particulars, A., Box No. 156, *Times* office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can find a neatly furnished room, with gas and use of bath. Price $3 50 per week, or $3 50 each, with partial board. Location west of Broadway near Washington square. Address, with real name, REED, Box No. 140, *Times* office. References exchanged.

THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ROOM on the third, in a first class private house, with all the modern improvements, will be let with or without board; 6th-av. cars pass the door; or would let the extension parlor on the first floor, suitable for a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, if required; also single rooms, in a brown stone house with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a farm-house within five minutes walk of Chappequa dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to J. G. HAVILAND, No. 181 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises, to R. S. HAVILAND.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, ROOMS AND board in a respectable neighborhood, not below 14th-st. Satisfactory references required and given. Address SEEKER, Box No. 125, *Times* office, and state terms, conditions, &c.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SUMMER, AT Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., Jersey City, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. The most desirable rooms either for families or single gentlemen will be vacated early in June, and can now be secured.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a very pleasant situation in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferry, can be had by addressing Box No. 1,790, New-York Post Office. References given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, a front room and bedroom, on the second floor, with pantries, gas and bath on same floor; location desirable. No. 27 Cottage-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts. References required.

THREE BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in 24th st., near Madison-square, would like to add three to their circle. Terms reasonable for the accommodations. Address M. D., Madison-square Post-Office.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—PARTIES DESIRING transient or permanent board may obtain such in a private family. Apply at No. 255 4th-av. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM to let to a single gentleman, with gas and bath, with or without breakfast, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 91 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, with or without full or partial board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—New-York, June 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, June 5, 1858.
R. F. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1858.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BERGEMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB
REGATTA FOR 1858.

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No. 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of Leroy-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq. No. 16 Wall-st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
By order of the Commodore.
A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

BOATS — PLEASURE BOATS. — THIS IS THE largest and cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world—from 100 to 200 boats on hand. Persons wishing a boat, either for pleasure or hard service, are invited to give a call. INGERSOLL'S, No. 250 South-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 24th-st., consisting of 18 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a large family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET, or lease to a good tenant, one of the best business corner stores and dwelling, if desired, on the 8th-av., with or without stock and fixtures; has been occupied by the present owner as a temperance grocery for the past sixteen years, and to let on account of the owner retiring from business. Apply at No. 675 8th-av., corner 47th st. Also, for sale, a patent hoist wheel, nearly new; apply as above.

AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE AMOUNT that a similar house would rent for in New York, to let Nos. 408 and 412 Henry-st., Brooklyn, being very pleasantly located, and four churches within one block, containing 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements; gas and gas fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, &c. Apply to J. H. FIELD, corner 17th st. and 3d av., Brooklyn.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely furnished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 22 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated in the block known as Hudson Terrace, fronting the ferry, commanding a full view of the North River and the City of New-York. Furniture quite new. Rent, $800. Possession immediately. Address H. H., Box No. 4,864, New-York Post-Office.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND OTHERS—To let, 12 or more lots of ground on a bulkhead, (with no street intervening between said lots and the water) so that material of any kind can be landed without cartage; situated foot of 27th and 28th-sts. North River. Apply to WM. H. RISLEY, at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th st., or GEO. COLYER, No. 46 16th-av.

A HOME.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES, DEsiring a permanent home, can find the best of accommodations at No. 191 West 28th-st. The house is new brown-stone, and furnished newly throughout. Four or five lines of conveyances run within half a block, and every convenience and comfort that people can have in their own house may be had. Terms moderate.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DWELLING-house No. 77 State-st., South Brooklyn, immediately opposite Sydney-place, and within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and Atlantic-st. ferries, well calculated for a genteel family. Will be put in thorough order for a good tenant. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 214 Henry-st., near Atlantic.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat landing at Hastings, and 3½ miles north of Yonkers, with stable, coach-house, orchard and about 8 acres of land. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 370 Broadway, well adapted for a merchant tailoring establishment, or any other light business, being well lighted, centrally located and in thorough repair. Apply to JOHNSON & CAMERON, No. 370 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—PART OF THE very desirable house No. 48 West Baltic, corner of Clinton-st., about five minutes' walk from South Ferry; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply as above.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house No. 511 Broome-st. For terms, apply to Mr. BETTS, No. 19 William-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 365 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON REASONABLE terms, a neat cottage, with large garden and stable, on Bedford-av., convenient to the cars. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS.—There are first-rate servants in the house; brown stone, near Union-square. Terms reasonable. Undoubted references required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 150, *Times* office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CHOICE CITY PROPERTY—A VERY VALuable property in the best location north of the Central Park, either as regards a desirable residence, or for an investment, close to the dépôt at Fort Washington, judiciously improved, and embracing about one hundred and sixty (160) lots, can now be had at a price that will pay funded interest of at least ten per cent. for the ensuing twenty years. If desired, two choice building sites of forty lots each will be sold separate for cash. If well improved, or, if the whole is taken, a large amount can remain on the usual terms; or the whole will be taken in satisfactory State loans, and first mortgage Railroad Bonds, including for one third the La Crosse Land Grant first mortgages at fifty. The owner will re purchase for cash at a named period at large interest. For full particulars, call on the undersigned.
THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 148 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, near the New-Hamburg dépôt, Dutchess County. The house is commodious and convenient, beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of 40 acres, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures, and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c.; carriage-houses and stables, ice-house, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is furnished complete, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Everett House, morning and evening, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, room B, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story and basement house No. 171 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, containing three parlors and twelve sleeping rooms, replete with every modern convenience; it is one of the best built houses in the City, and will be sold at a bargain. Also the lot adjoining, 25x100 feet. Apply to PIKE & GALPIN, Counselors-at-Law, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RYE—A HOUSE and out-buildings, with about three acres of land, pleasantly situated on the turnpike road, less than a mile south of Rye Dépôt. There are about ten rooms; four large rooms on the first story. The house can be rented without the land, if desired. Inquire of J. C. WORDEN, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot—lot 25 feet front, 102 feet deep, with stable in the rear; is situated on north side of 33d st., between 3d and 4th-avs., will be sold very low; terms easy. For further particulars, inquire on the premises or to V. B. VAN SICKLIN, No. 1 Park-Row.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 127 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 238 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS NOS. 100 AND 102 PRESIDENT-st., Brooklyn. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 180 acres of land, situate about four miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York. This farm is within a half hour's ride of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and one hour's ride by cars to the City of New-York. There is a handsome ridge of land near the centre of the same, and adjoining "Lake Alexander," a sheet of water of about one mile in circumference, about one third of which is bounded by this farm. It is well watered, and has abundance of fruit. In a good neighborhood, and is for sale cheap.

For further particulars, apply to either of the following persons: A. M. C. SMITH, Esq., American Express Co.; BENSON B. SMITH, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, or to JACOB S. ODELL, executor, Peekskill, Westchester County, New-York.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, ON the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, consisting of one hundred acres, the whole or half of which, with or without the buildings, will be sold or exchanged for good productive property (not much encumbered) in the City of New-York. Neighborhood one of the best on the river. For particulars, apply to C. R. SWORDS, Esq., No. 67 Chatham-st., corner of Duane, up stairs.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—WILL BE sold at auction on June 10, at Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., a valuable farm with grist mill, saw mills, smith shop, store and five dwellings, 400 acres heavy timber. For full particulars, see advertisement in New-York *Times* and *New-York Tribune* on Mondays and Thursdays.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Six acres of land, with two houses and barn, near Milton Landing, well stocked with fruit. For further particulars, address the subscriber, Milton, Ulster County, or inquire on board of the barge Milan, foot of Murray-st. J. HANDLEY.

CLASON'S POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—For sale, about 220 acres of land on Clason's Point, with very extensive frontage on the East River; the place is remarkable for its salubrity and beauty, and is distant 10 miles from Madison-square, New York; it adjoins the Ludlow estate. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pearl-st., or BRADISH JOHNSON, executor, No. 90 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, NEAR MORRISTOWN, New-Jersey, containing 140 acres in a good state of cultivation. There are a good dwelling house, barns and other out-buildings, on the place. For particulars, inquire of D. B. LOGAN, No. 17 Platt st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 24 Pine-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES [illegible] the State [illegible] BUSH, Post Chester, or DINSMORE [illegible], No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for [illegible] years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from dépôt, is furnished with every convenience, and dining-room, with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; [illegible] two drawing rooms six bedrooms laundry and kitchen and large bath-room; gas and water in the house; stable with room for coachman, [illegible] acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. [illegible] York; or address P. O. Box No. 145, Stamford, [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW—Or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 8 miles from Harlem. The house [illegible] 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 3 years, has just been painted and papered throughout, is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, [illegible] West 20th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, thirty miles from New York, suitable for a genteel family. The house is thoroughly built; [illegible] houses are all in good order; the grounds are tastily adorned with shrubbery, shade and all kinds of the choicest fruit trees, in full bearing. Access to New York many times a day by a first-class rail-road. Further information can be had from J. GLASS, [illegible] Park-row, Room No. 4, Times Building.

WANTED—TO RENT IMMEDIATELY, FOR A private family, a desirable country residence, with a few acres of ground attached. Stable convenience required. The place must be healthy, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Must be within six or seven miles of New York City. Address CHRISTOPHER [illegible], stating terms, location, &c., No. 59 Hammond-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Newark, N. J., about one mile from Market-st. Centre-st. Dépôt; house large and commodious; grounds contain an acre; well stocked with a variety of fruit trees. The location for health and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed. Price $6,500. For particulars, inquire of W. H. McSAYRE, near Centre-st. Dépôt, Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of E. [illegible], No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., [illegible] Summer season or longer, if desired, [illegible] house containing ten rooms and kitchen [illegible] the furniture in said house. For [illegible] JOHN WRAY, No. 462 Broadway, [illegible] RAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, [illegible] very desirable double two story house, [illegible] House new and in complete order, with [illegible] in front, and gardens in rear; one hour from Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad, or steamboat [illegible] to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE—ANY PART [illegible] having a comfortably-furnished house, [illegible] farm, which he wishes to have in experienced and [illegible] ful care, at a moderate rent, for the Summer [illegible] requested to address Box No. 567, Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished; gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situated near the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 120 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat, with choice fruits of all kinds, half a mile from dépôt. Inquire of E. NEWELL, No. 3 Nassau-st., or DENNIS VALENTINE, adjoining.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Captain JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on the first of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
will open for the reception of guests the 15th day of June.
DANIEL GALE.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

ALLYN HOUSE—HARTFORD, CONN.—The Allyn House is an entirely new structure, of brick and free-stone; the rooms are large, airy, and convenient; the halls are spacious, and the whole establishment is completely furnished with all modern improvements. In location, it is unsurpassed. The site is on the corner of Asylum and Trumbull sts., commanding an extended view over the City and surrounding country, and is within five minutes' walk of the Dépôt, State House and new Park. Travelers will find this a most desirable house to stop at, and every provision will be made for their comfort and convenience.
CHARLES DEVENEP, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated 4 miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad, and steamboats *Thomas Powell, Armenia, Metamora.* Reference, James W. Winters, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place.
A. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—This splendid resort is now open for visitors. The public will find the water of these Springs the best in the State for the cure of all cutaneous diseases; also dyspepsia and general debility.
C. B. NASH, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WINNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.
S. L. COMPTON.

SUMMER BOARD AT YONKERS.—A PARlor and two bedrooms on second floor, to a small family or gentleman and his wife, on Prospect Hill, near dépôt; splendid view up and down the river; newly furnished; commutation by two boats 24 per annum. For further particulars address or apply to DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson st.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

A GRAND HORIZONTAL PIANO-FORTE, MAHOGANY CASE, FOR SALE—Manufactured by Boisselot & Fils, Marseilles, who received the gold medal at the National Exposition of France in 1844 and '49.
This superior fine toned instrument will be sold at a great bargain, as the owner is about to leave the country. Can be seen at No. 22 East 13th-st.

PIANO-FORTES. — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.
THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES—THE STOCK OF A MANUfacturer declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6¾, 6¾ and 7 octaves, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No 486 Broome st., 2 or 3 doors east of Broadway, second floor.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCtave rosewood piano forte, large round corners, grand circular scale, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre and fret-desk, with City maker's guarantee; cost [illegible]; at an immense sacrifice, for cash. Purchasers will find this an extraordinary chance to get a superior instrument. Residence No. [illegible] Wooster-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $25, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos of own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 3 and 16 Bible House, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES—SQUARE AND BOUdoir, with or without Æolian; Melodeons, and Harmoniums, new and second-hand, for sale, or for rent at reduced rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTment of new and second-hand Piano-fortes for sale or to let at the lowest rates. THEODORUS FIRTH, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st. Piano-fortes taken in exchange.

PROFESSORS OF THE PIANO-FORTE are respectfully invited to call and examine MONTIER'S Patent Agile maker or Hand Exerciser, for Musicians, at No. 17 Ann-st., 2d floor.

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.
The entire balance of the stock in trade
Of C. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sale positive without the least reserve.
For further particulars, see advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS
will take place,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
June 9, 10 and 11,
(Commencing, each day, at 10 o'clock A. M.,)
at
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.'S TRADE SALESROOMS,
No. 13 Park-row.

These rare and valuable works of Art were purchased during the revolution under Garibaldi, in Rome, by a traveler of great taste and talent, and were forwarded to this country.

The Pictures are now on exhibition at the salesrooms, where catalogues may be had.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway. FRIDAY, June 4, At 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, ATTRACTIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BRUSHES, PLATED WARE, &c., ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.

200 dozen cast-steel hand and panel saws;
50 dozen assorted files; 30 dozen planters' hoes;
50 lots assorted planes, gauges, &c.; 100 dozen cork-screws;
200 gross table and dessert cutlery;
100 dozen assorted pocket knives, on cards;
150 dozen assorted scissors, boxes and cards;
50 double and single barrel guns;
200 dozen hat, hair, cloth, shaving, shoe, stove and scrub brushes, dusters, &c.;
225 dozen clothes, chalk and fish lines;
200 dozen plated table, dessert and tea spoons and forks; plated castors, &c.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 205 gross porcelain door, shutter and drawer knobs, door plates, &c.; 300 dozen parliament hinges, 1½ to 5 inches; 65 dozen files, pliers, chisels, compasses, screw-boxes, &c. All of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 25 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place, THIS DAY, (Friday, June 4,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood etagere, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcase, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, pearl keys and front; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, splendid Dresden vases and ornaments, carpeting, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 88 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., without any reserve. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold; one suite covered with crimson satin; also a parlor suite to match in green silk velvet; rosewood library book-case, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble top etageres, mirror doors and backs, Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c. Dining room—Solid oak extension table, dining room chairs, sofas, walnut tea tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates, cut-glass ware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware. Chamber furniture—Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with wash-stands to match; sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices, Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture, all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau st. a general assortment of Household Furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, rosewood suites in tri-colored brocatel, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair cloth, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, brocatel and lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany marble top side and pier tables, centre do., together with a general assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

At 12 o'clock—Sold to pay advances, 3 cases, 34 M. Principe cigars, sold without reserve.

Julius Brown, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF MAGNIFICENT GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer, by COMPTON & BROWN, at their salesroom, No. 38 Cortlandt-st., the balance of stock of an importer and manufacturer, to be sold without reserve, by order of Assignees, comprising a general assortment of watches and fine jewelry.

N. B.—Gentlemen in want of fine watches for personal use can save 50 per cent. by purchasing at this sale. All goods warranted as described in Catalogues, which can be had at sale.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 225 West 22d-st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the No. 7,[illegible], and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money. J. S. SLASSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

John S. Betts, Auctioneer.

BY GERARD & BETTS.—WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The Phenix Buildings, Nos. 51 and 53 Wall-st., corner of Water-st., 65½ feet on Wall, and some inches over 60 feet on Water-st., will be sold, by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, June 9, unless previously disposed of by private sale. For particulars, see advertisement in Journal of Commerce, or apply at the office of that paper, in the buildings.

[illegible], Auctioneer—Salerooms No. 4 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE, THIS DAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, of new and second hand household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, oil-paintings, rugs, office desks, tables, chairs, &c., &c. Sale without reserve to the highest bidders.

Bleecker, Son & Co.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL TO-MORROW, without reserve, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office No. 7 Broad-st., the splendid Fillmore carriage and harness, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., at a cost of $1,500, all in perfect order. Also, one tilbury, belonging to the late Count [illegible].

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bahler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee. DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE.

THE WHAT CHEER HOP YEAST CAKES, now established in all families where they have been tried, as the best article to insure sweet wholesome bread. The Yeast is lively, always ready, and sweet; contains no saleratus nor other deleterious drug. The bread is whiter and sweeter than when made with brewer's yeast.

These Cakes will keep any length of time. For sale by all the principal grocers. Be sure to inquire for the "What Cheer" Hop Yeast Cakes. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st.; G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st.; HANKINS & WILLIAMS, No. 69 Dey-st., and by the proprietor, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway. Orders by mail will receive attention.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—IMPORTANT TO 260 THE PUBLIC—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c., No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported [illegible]. For sale by J. & W. GERRY, Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER. Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE (Aultman & Miller's Patent) which has important advantages over all other MOWING MACHINES. Made in New-York. [illegible], ADRIANCE & PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

OILS.

[illegible] EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THEO. STOUT, formerly with Duncan, Sherman & Co. | HENRY CLEWS, late with Wilson G. Hunt & Co. | R. W. MASON, of Worcester, Mass.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Office Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York. STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Bought and sold on Commission. Special attention given to the negotiation of COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, &c.

We have reliable and prompt correspondents in every part of the Union and the British Provinces, and are prepared to make collections at the lowest rates.

Coupons, Dividends and Interest collected, and proceeds remitted without delay.

REFERENCES:
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
WILSON G. HUNT & Co.
MOSES TAYLOR & Co.
JAMES BARNES, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President of Bank of the Commonwealth.
J. J. PHELPS & BLISS.
PETER COOPER.
BOSTON:
WM. THOMAS, President of the Webster Bank.
BENJ. E. BATES, President of the Bank of Commerce.
NOURSE, MASON & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND,
HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, ITALY,
GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN.
ALSO, ON
ATHENS, BEYROUT, CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS. COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS. S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier. Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS. We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners. GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

Executive Office, Minnesota, St. Paul, May 26, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1880. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 19th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
New-York, May 29, 1858.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

Office of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co., Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 22 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the late debts, dues, assets and effects of the late firm of BOYD & PAUL, of the City of New York. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay such debts to the undersigned at his office No 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. J. W. FESTER, Receiver, &c.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC STORE,
Is removed from No. 389 Broadway,
To No. 1 CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.
WEBB & ALLEN,
Successors to J. A. Novello.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, AUCTIONEER.

For the sale of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Ships, &c., &c. (at the Merchants' Exchange,) has this day established himself at No. 51 Exchange-place.

He will also buy and sell stocks at the Board of Brokers, (strictly on commission,) negotiate notes and other securities, and attend to the sale of real estate at private sales; also, to the letting of houses, stores, &c., and the collection of rents. Money loaned and borrowed.

Refers, by permission, to
Messrs. Haggerty & Co.,
Daters & Co.,
Martin & Smiths,
Johnson & Higgins,
Wellington Clapp, Esq., of Messrs. Clapp, Kent & Beckley
Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank,
Jas. M. Halsted, Esq., President American Ins. Co.,
Henry H. Smythe, Esq., of Messrs. Smythe, Evitt & Cooper,
Samuel Hayard, Esq., of Messrs. F. Skinner & Co.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } { J. S. CRONISE, JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 Wall-st., (Phenix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, 2 Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.
NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY. BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE, No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank, New-York.

DEAN & CHILD, COTTON BROKERS, No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on real estate, in this City or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No 51 Exchange place.

Office Williamsburg Gas Light Co., Brooklyn, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 12th of June, both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, LARGE and small, amounting to half a million of dollars, to lend on bond and mortgage on property in New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

Broadway Bank, New-York, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

People's Bank, New York, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & OWENS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by the death of Mr. Daniel S. Owens. The remaining partners having associated with them HENRY D. GREEN, JOHN WILSON and CHARLES S. LANGDON, will continue the business under the firm of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.
New-York, June 1, 1858.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of BRIGHTLY, WATERS & CO., was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 14th of May last, Mr. BRIGHTLY retiring from the firm. The business of Photographing on Wood, by PRICE'S PATENT PROCESS, and engraving, in all its branches, is continued at the old stand, No. 90 Fulton-st., (up stairs) by WATERS & CO.
New-York, June 3, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of KEMP & WARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES A. KEMP,
JOHN H. WARD.
Jersey City, May 24, 1858.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ADMITTED AS PARTNERS in our firm from this date, CHARLES BARLOW, EDWIN F. WATERS, (late of Boston,) and MATTHIAS B. SMITH. B. DOUGLAS & CO.
June 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—$2,000.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE man to invest this amount in a respectable manufacturing business, which will have no competition, and is done exclusively for cash. This is all the capital required to do any amount of business. If the ex[illegible] be $10,000, the receipts will be $20,000; profits, $10,000. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office, Box No 35, with real name. Full statement of facts at an interview.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD KING IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, June 1, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to six cents per foot.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. C. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND PEEKSKILL FOR THE YEAR 1858.—Landing at Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack by ferry-boat, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. On and after SATURDAY, June 5, 1858, the new and splendid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Captain T. R. PADDOCK, will leave Pier foot of Robinson-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 7 o'clock A. M., making the above landings each way, landing at Ames-st. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARE.

Hyler's	25 cents.
Yonkers	18 cents.
Hastings	20 cents.
Dobbs' Ferry	20 cents.
Irvington	25 cents.
Tarrytown	25 cents.
Nyack	25 cents.
Sing Sing	30 cents.
Haverstraw	40 cents.
Grassy Point	40 cents.
Verplanck's Point	40 cents.
Caldwell's	40 cents.
Peekskill	40 cents.

All persons are forbid trusting any person on account of this boat. Freight taken at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, Robinson-st. Pier.

The citizens of these villages may rest assured that this boat will run every day during the whole season.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO. Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GERRY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 12	WEDNESDAY......July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT..June 12	July 28.	July 14.
ARIEL..............July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858—THE FIRST class, side wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20.	July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL FOR $30.—The splendid screw steamers
GLASGOW, Capt. GOODWIN, sails on Saturday, June 12.
NEW-YORK, Capt. McMILLAN, sails on Saturday, July 10.
Cabin Passage, $75; Steerage, $30—found with cooked Provisions. For passage, apply to HOLMAN & WILKIE, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 12, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 6:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

TENTH OR TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRIES.—Persons desiring pleasant rides can find them by taking either of these ferries to Green Point, L. I., by this means avoiding pavements, and will find it the shortest route in going to Astoria, Ravenswood, the race courses or Jamaica.

To persons visiting Williamsburg or Brooklyn, this way is preferable, as the railroad passes within two blocks of said ferries at Green Point, thus avoiding the crowd always met with in Broadway and lower parts of the City.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 72 CHATHAM-st.—Advances made on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, and other merchandise of every description and to any amount. Business strictly confidential, and all goods covered by insurance. Merchants and others needing temporary assistance will do well to call at the Old Established Jewelry Store, No. 72 Chatham-st. [illegible] signs about the premises. [illegible], Real Estate Agent and Broker.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS. First Series—Gonorrhea, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness. By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D., Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 81 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 8 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea, nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. COBBETT, OF NO. 19 DUANE-ST., member of the New-York University, may be consulted privately on diseases; 27 years in the above speciality, three of which were at the hospitals of this City and Paris, enable him to treat successfully such cases as may have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases as a hospital affords. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, where all requiring sound medical treatment, on application to him, will meet with a physician of experience.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. Bismonthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 207 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION FOR extracting teeth without pain, which is neither unpleasant nor injurious—the only method whereby the mitigation or absence of pain is effected. Sets of teeth inserted from $8 to $50. Dr. EAGLETON, No 209 Canal st., near Broadway.

CAUTION TO MERCHANTS.—ALL WHO have an occasion to use KELLINGER'S LINIMENT buy none but what is sold in a long, large square bottle at 50 cents each. Dr. Kellinger most solemnly asserts that no one but himself has the right to make it.
DEWITT C. KELLINGER.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 83 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS.—TWO DENTISTS WANTED—one for plate work and one for operating. Apply to E. & A. PRETERRE, Dentists, No. 150 Bowery, New-York. N. B.—Only experienced hands need apply.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—PROPOSALS for supplying draining tile for the Central Park, will be received at the office of the Architect-in-Chief of the Park, corner 5th-av. and 79th st., until June 9th, 1858, at 12 o'clock. M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if not satisfactory. Proposals must be accompanied by not less than two average specimens of each size of tile, and of the collars for connecting them, and manufacturers must be prepared to furnish, if required, one thousand of each size, on or before June 18, 1858, which shall not be inferior to the samples presented.

The tile are to be delivered whenever required, on or near any road or cart path on the Park, below 86th-st., as fast as they may be wanted for the work. The whole amount to be delivered before Aug. 15, 1858.

All of the tile and collars will be subjected to inspection after their arrival, and must be as good as the samples accompanying the proposals, or they will be rejected. The price given must be for 1,000 feet.

The collars must be two inches wide if separate from the tile, or one inch wide beyond the end of the tile proper, if connected with it.

If circular patterns of tile are offered, the collars must surround them; if other patterns, the collars must cover the arch at top, and at least a part of the sides below the spring of the arch, in each case fitting snugly to the tile. The amount required for the present season will be as follows:

400,000 with an orifice of 1¼ square inches.
125,000 with an orifice of 2 square inches.
30,000 with an orifice of 3 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 4 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 5 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 6 square inches.

And an equal number of collars for each size.

NOTE.—It is proposed that the tile should be tubular, and that they should be delivered on the Park, but proposals not complying with these conditions will be considered.

Contractors will be allowed to manufacture the tile upon the ground if they wish. In case they should do so, such clay and fuel as the Park affords would be placed at their disposal.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
New-York, May 27, 1858. Architect-in-Chief.

ASSESSMENT ON SECOND-AVENUE.

Owners of property, opposed to an assessment on the whole extent of the Avenue from Harlem River to Houston-st., for opening said Avenue from 123d-st. to Harlem River, should send in their objections, without delay, to the Commissioners, No. 335 Broadway, room No 15, as time for so doing expires on Monday next, the 7th inst.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRY E. RHOADES is not an agent for the sale of our pumps, nor is he in any manner authorized to transact any business for our firm. HOLMES & FOSTER, Assignees and Manufacturers of Fletcher's Patent Steam Pump, Nos. 175 and 177 Front-st., Williamsburg.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 330 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y., at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF COTTAGE AND ENAMELED furniture in every color, grained and beautifully decorated. Parties about removing to the country would find it to their interest to call and examine the stock of entirely new styles and superior workmanship, at the old established manufactory, No. 636 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed and orders promptly executed.
J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 30,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGehee & Alsbrough?

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. [illegible] No. 300 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO LAWYERS.

A gentleman desires to get a situation as clerk with some law firm in this City. He is competent to take charge of the Register, and is familiar with the practice under the code. Unexceptional references given. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 148, Times Office.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE SHIP LIBERTY, HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been issued against the ship Liberty, of the City of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, whereof Benjamin Atkins is master; and that all persons who claim to have any demands against the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled, of proceedings for the collection of demands against ships and vessels and the acts amendatory thereof, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, the officer who issued the said warrant, within three months from the first publication of this notice, to wit, the 3d day of June, 1858, or that their remedy against such ship will be forfeited.

Also, that the said ship will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge such warrant according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Attorneys for J. Atkins & Co., No. 14 Wall-st.
je3-law3mTh

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGER, Executor, and MARY E. HAY, Executrix of, &c., of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, against JEROME [illegible], GARRETT B. ADRAIN, John A. Machado, George L. [illegible]ney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Doppermann, Edward E. [illegible], Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John [illegible], Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John [illegible], James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, [illegible], Prentiss, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter [illegible], Richard, Charles H. Olcy, John C. Dash, George [illegible], George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph E. [illegible]voort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis S. Tiers, John H. [illegible], Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The Hazard Powder Company and Theobald C. Jung.—Summons.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint if said copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1858. BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York.
To the parties defendants.
ap30-law10wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS JACKSON against FREDERICA C. GOSSLING and FREDERICK GOSSLING, Thomas B. Leggett, William Partridge, Alfred H. [illegible]tridge, Abraham Gutman, John Knoop and [illegible] Knoop, Frederick A. Holley, George W. Prosser, [illegible] W. Carpenter, William E. Milligan, [illegible], Cornelius Murphy, William Kuntze, John E. Van [illegible]kle, Cyrus Holt, Amasa P. Foster.—Summons for relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of May, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my14-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RUDOLPHUS E. MAHN and MANUAL M. MUNOZ, composing the firm of Mahn & Munoz, against RAMON FORNELLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-st., New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1858. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint above-named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1858.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
my28-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 26, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 6 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF* JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 41 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April [illegible], 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, Executor.
d25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1858.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM E. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1858.
PAUL MARTIN, Administrator.
mh19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
ap8-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES E. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES E. STORS, corner Lewis and 5th sts., East River.
d25-law6mF*

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Papers: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 3 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 50 cents each. Law papers served, (personally,) 10 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 12.
Cut this out.

COAL.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, April 21, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for blacksmiths' use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 19th-st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, [illegible]. Also, new Carriages of every description [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, near the Metropolitan [illegible].

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, [illegible] HANDS HIGH, can trot [illegible]. Also a black Scotch Pony, [illegible] to saddle. [illegible] perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby [illegible].

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] of the Stockholders [illegible] York and Erie Railroad.

[illegible]-room of the Clinton Hall Building [illegible] last night with stockholders and [illegible] the New-York and Erie Railroad, to [illegible] annual statement of the business of [illegible] made by the President, CHARLES MORAN, [illegible] discuss its present financial condition. A [illegible] abstract of this statement will be found in [illegible] article of this morning.

[illegible] At first sight, it would appear that [illegible] to make of the present financial condition of the road would appear unfavorable, but after it was scrutinized, with the recollection that nothing was hidden—that the worst was told—it would be found that there was every encouragement [illegible] hope for the future.

[illegible] proceeded to read his report, as published in our monetary column, interspersing his reading with occasional remarks. Bad as affairs looked, it must be remembered, he said, that the late [illegible] had been a most trying one to all railroads. There was the panic which was felt first and foremost by railroad companies, and from which they had not yet recovered, for the crops came along very [illegible], though the business of next Fall, he trusted, would alter all that state of things. It was true that [illegible] for six months, was a very heavy item, but the unusual Winter and the light traffic in Spring, would account for it. It gave an idea of the ordinary [illegible] of the Company, and, in the meantime, as a partial offset, the expenses of the Company had been [illegible] $100,000. Again, many of the expenses [illegible] were for the sake of economy, such [illegible] for repairing cars. A very large sum had [illegible] expended for damages done to freight through the bad state of the cars. During the past [illegible] these cars had been thoroughly repaired, [illegible], and so completely renovated that nothing would be necessary for them for a long time to come. They were indeed as good as new. He had not hesitated to spend money in keeping the property of the Company in the best order, because they all knew that to run bad machinery would be poor economy.

The traffic on the road during the last six months had considerably decreased, and yet it was only 14¾ [illegible]. Considering the Winter they had passed through, they would find that would compare favorably with any other road under the circumstances.

Alluding to free passes, Mr. MORAN remarked that the New-York and Erie Road was the only Corporation that had not relaxed its determination to refuse them. Other roads had returned to the old system of [illegible] them, but, for his part, he would never consent to give any portion of the public a claim on the stockholders' property without a remuneration. For this, among other reasons, the Company, perhaps, was not popular. Reformers never were popular, whether they were railroad directors or politicians.

If the Company could get out of its financial difficulties, if the Tunnel and the Long Dock at Jersey City could go on, the revenue of the road would not be less than $7,000,000, as soon as trade revived. He would say, however, that the present railroad system was unprofitable. There was no profit accruing to any railroad in the United States for any business they were now doing. Owing to competition, the Erie Road was transporting passengers at less than [illegible] a mile per head. The carriage of merchandise was sometimes remunerative, but had not been for some time past. Still he had no fears for the future of the Company. He trusted that the gentlemen present who held unsecured bonds would take pains to make inquiry into the advantages which were offered by the mortgage bonds. They yielded over 10 per cent. on the amount invested, and, even in view of the bankruptcy of the Company, would be perfectly good.

Some gentlemen present asked two or three questions, which were satisfactorily answered, after which the meeting adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—Collector SCHELL has received from the Secretary of State, within the past week, two magnificent telescopes, presented by the British Government, through Lord NAPIER, to Captain TAYLOR, of the American ship *Hemisphere*, for rescuing a part of the crew of the British bark [illegible], at sea, and to Captain FREDERICK SMALL, of the American schooner *[illegible]*, of this port, for assistance rendered to the British brigantine *Halifax*, of Halifax, in March, 1857. The Captains mentioned have been notified that the telescopes are here, and will receive them upon their arrival in New-York from sea.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—J. S. PAUSHON, a German about 60 years of age, was found Wednesday morning lying nearly insensible on the pavement at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets. He was taken to the office of the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, in the Park, but died in a few minutes. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict of death by disease of the heart was rendered. J. M. FERDINAND, a German merchant tailor, 40 years of age, residing in One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, expired suddenly Wednesday morning, while at breakfast-table. Upon a *post mortem* examination it was shown that death was caused by disease of the heart, and upon a Coroner's Inquest being held, a verdict was rendered to that effect.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—RICHARD BUTLER, living at No. 19 Prince-street, and waiter in a restaurant in Broadway, was choked to death by a piece of meat at his breakfast on Wednesday morning. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EX-POLICE CAPTAIN.—JAMES [illegible], ex-Captain of the Fourteenth Ward Police, died suddenly at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence No. 377 Broome-street.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF TWO NOTED FEMALE BADGERS—THEIR SUMMARY RELEASE FROM CUSTODY.—Jane Smith, who has several aliases, and Elizabeth McCarty, both noted female "badgers," were arrested yesterday by the Detective Police. Jane was wanted to answer a charge of having come the "badger" game a few evenings since on a respectable elderly gentleman, whom she encountered in Houston-street. The elderly gentleman—whose name is suppressed from regard to his family—after parting from his female associate, discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen. Having carried the watch over forty years, he placed a value upon it much above the standard of value a jeweler would name, and being anxious on this account to regain possession of it overcame any delicate feeling he otherwise would have had in the matter, and made known his loss at the Police Head-quarters. From the description he gave of the woman the officers knew who the culprit was, and at once instituted a search for her. Yesterday morning they discovered her in the Bowery, in company with Elizabeth McCarthy, and arrested them both. Almost immediately following the arrest a Mrs. Keeler, residing in Perry-street, came running out of a store, saying that her porte-monnaie, containing $58, had just been stolen from her pocket, and charged the prisoners with the robbery, they having been standing by her as she was making her purchases in the store. The officers searched the women on the spot, but the missing porte-monnaie was not found on them. It is believed that they passed it to an accomplice directly after leaving the store.

The two prisoners were taken to the Police Head-quarters. Captain Walling at once ordered them to be [illegible], to be added to the "Thieves' Gallery," to which, after considerable demurring, they finally consented.

The elderly gentleman whose watch had been stolen, having been notified of the arrest, soon made his appearance, and directly pronounced the woman called Jane Smith as the woman who had taken his watch. Meantime the prisoners secured the services of [illegible], who obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* for their discharge, the writ being returnable before Recorder BARNARD. The prisoners were accordingly removed before the Recorder. The elderly gentleman not being able to swear positively that it might not have been some other woman than the accused who relieved him of his watch; Mrs. Keeler being also unable to state on oath that either of the accused stole her porte-monnaie, and the officers having no charges to prefer, the prisoners were both discharged.

The first-named prisoner, Jane Smith, is the reputed wife of "Cockney Dan," a noted English pickpocket. She has been absent for some time on a professional visit to New-Orleans, but the climate there having become too hot for her, she has returned to this City to renew operations here. She gives her age as twenty-six, has a marked expression of shrewdness in her eye, and were it not for being slightly pock-marked, would be accounted uncommonly pretty. Her accomplice—the two travel together—is three years younger, but has a hardened and villainous expression of countenance, and seems illy chosen as a companion.

TAKING AN INDEPENDENT RIDE.—A flashy-dressed youth, giving his name as Charles Butler, seeing a horse and buggy standing, Wednesday forenoon, unattended before a house in Eleventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, jumped into the vehicle and drove off at a dashing speed. Officer McDougal happened to witness the performance, and started in pursuit. After an exciting chase of nearly a mile, the officer succeeded, by the assistance of others, in capturing the youth, and recovering the horse and buggy. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed to answer, in default of $2,000 bail. The horse and buggy proved to belong to Mr. Edward [illegible], of No. 125 Tenth-avenue.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE—NARROW ESCAPES, [illegible] PROPERTY DESTROYED [illegible].—At a few minutes after 9 Wednesday evening a fire occurred in the camphene store of Mr. M. RILEY, No. 126 Seventh-avenue, and, before the flames were extinguished, property to the value of [illegible] destroyed. Mr. RILEY was absent from [illegible] during the evening, and had left the place [illegible] of a boy. A customer, who had previously [illegible] a camphene lamp of Mr. RILEY, [illegible] to have it regulated, as it [illegible] well. The boy made some alteration in the lamp, and then [illegible] filling it with camphene, when the [illegible] suddenly exploded. Fortunately, neither [illegible] customer nor the boy were injured, but [illegible] escape from serious injuries, under the circumstances, was truly remarkable. In a moment the whole interior of the store was in a blaze, and before the firemen reached the ground the [illegible] stock of Mr. RILEY was burned. He estimates [illegible] at $4,000, which is a total loss, as he is uninsured. THOMAS SPERRY, boot and shoe dealer, who occupied the second floor over the store, had his [illegible] damaged to the amount of $500, by fire and water, which is covered by insurance in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building, owned by [illegible] LEWIS, was damaged $1,000. Insured in the United States Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

MR. J. M. HAGAR—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned having, with much pleasure, listened to the singing and declamations of the young ladies under your charge, upon the occasion of the "Floral Concert," recently given by you at the Brooklyn Athenæum—and being satisfied that many who desired to attend, were not able to do so in consequence of the excessive crowd which occupied the building on that evening, would most respectfully ask a repetition of the concert at such time and place as will suit your earliest convenience. Yours, &c.,

THOMAS DOUGLAS, HENRY F. VAIL,
L. B. WYMAN, ROB'T H. BERRELL,
R. P. BUCK, W. E. SHEPARD,
W. M. NEWELL, ROB'T R. RAYMOND.

In compliance with the foregoing request, I will repeat the concert on Thursday evening, June 10, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, with several improvements in the programme. Tickets 25 cents.

J. M. HAGAR.

[Advertisement.]

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 106 Greenwich-street,
Wholesale dealers in first quality
St. Georges' Bank Codfish, Natural Lard,
Extra Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Sugar-cured Ham,
Salmon, Bluefish, Whitefish, Extra Mess Beef,
New smoked Halibut, Dutchess County Pork,
No. 1 Connecticut Shad, Pure Cider Vinegar.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—This apparatus is very simple and self-acting, making gas very rich in illuminating properties, the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the public. My patented process of making gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others, and enables me to warrant the retorts to wear from twelve to eighteen months.

For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply, by mail or personally, where a working machine and the quality of the gas can be seen, to JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-st.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS.

☞ A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, continue to furnish and affix to buildings, their "Improved Lightning Rods." They have had great experience, and have been uniformly successful in accomplishing the protection of buildings from lightning. Orders should be addressed as above only.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine. This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

DESCENDENTS OF THE LADS OF '76.—Inheritors of the priceless boon they bestowed upon us, haters of oppression and lovers of universal freedom, call upon KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and buy your Summer hat. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. E. BLANCHARD takes his benefit at this house, and presents three attractive pieces, viz: "The Dark Lady of Doona," "Robinson and Monkey," and "Forest of Bondy." Dancing, Singing, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

ROSALIND HUBERT, ADIEU!—That thrilling American drama—the one that has filled Barnum's Museum night after night with such delighted crowds—the inimitable "Rosalind Hubert; or, The Hillside Tragedy," is to be given there this evening for the last time. Total change of performances to-morrow. "The Miller's Maid" is in the programme for this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LET THE SICK GIVE HEED.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible pills.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LONG ISLAND.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—MRS. BROWN, charged with having attempted to abduct Miss MELVINA CLASE from Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, was yesterday morning brought before Justice CORNWELL for examination. She waived her right, and gave bail to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions, if wanted. The bail was fixed at $2,000, and ex-Captain NORRIS, of the New-York Municipal Police, became her bondsman.

The Murder Trials.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 3.

Before Judge Strong, and Justices Schoonmaker and [illegible].

The June term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced this morning. The court-room was crowded to excess with citizens anticipating that the murderers of George H. Simonson, on the 14th of February, would be placed on trial. Nearly the whole day was occupied in organizing a Grand Jury, swearing and excusing Petit Jurors.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors, and under the usual directions from the Court, they retired to their labors:

HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Foreman.

Samuel E. Bertine,	Lewis N. Baldwin,	S. B. Herriman,
L. H. Moore,	John W. Martin,	John Williamson,
P. Cunningham,	Robert Woodruff,	Thomas Sullivan,
Moses Wood,	Edw'd Buckham,	Robert H. Surdell,
Patrick Fox,	James DeBevoise,	Garret G. Bergen,
Thomas McGlynn,	Wm. McCutcheon,	Loomis Ballard,
Jeremiah Quaid,	B. Valentine,	William Halsey.

Of the whole panel of petit jurors, only 49 were sworn. The balance of the panel were either absent or excused from serving.

THE CASE OF PATRICK LALLY.

Lally, with two others as accessories, stands indicted for the murder of George H. Simonson, on the 14th of February last, at the door of a porter-house, on Pierrepont-street, near Fulton. The accused was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment, the reading of which was waived.

For the prosecution appeared District-Attorney Schumaker and Judge Peckham, who represents the Attorney-General.

James T. Brady and John Van Cott appeared for the defence.

The District-Attorney stated that he was ready to go on with the trial, when Judge STRONG said that this case had caused considerable excitement in the community,—he thought it had better be postponed until Monday next, and order a new panel of 250 jurors for that day, as there were only 49 Jurors present; and he thought it would be impossible to get a jury out of that number for the defence were entitled to 20 peremptory challenges, and under the new law the prosecution could interpose five more. After consultation by counsel, the suggestion of the Court was acted upon, with the understanding that if no jury was obtained next Monday, the case should be called on one week from that day.

THE CASE OF CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS.

Reynolds was formerly a member of the Ninth Ward Municipal Police. He stands indicted for killing his own brother, Dennis Reynolds. The District-Attorney said he was ready to proceed with this case. The counsel for prisoner signified that they would be ready for trial to-morrow (Friday, 4th,) and by agreement, it will commence then.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—INTERESTING TO CLAM EATERS.—A stated meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, President CAMPBELL in the Chair.

PENITENTIARY.—The keeper of the Penitentiary reported that he had in charge 230 prisoners; that 128 were committed during the last month, and 117 were discharged. At the request of the keeper, Robert Thomas was reappointed assistant keeper.

Superintendents of the Poor Booth and White sent in a communication denying the legality of the action of the Board in reducing their salary. The salary was fixed at $1,500 at one meeting, and at the next meeting, when five new members had entered the Board, the salary was reduced to $1,200.

Mr. BOGERT offered a resolution to rescind the last action of the Board, and after some discussion the whole subject was referred to the Law Committee. Ayes, 14; Noes, 6.

THE SOFT-CLAM QUESTION.—The Special Committee to whom was referred a communication asking that clams be protected, reported a law prohibiting the digging of soft clams between the 1st of May and 1st of September, under a penalty of $10 fine for each offence.

Mr. BOGERT wanted some protection for hard clams too, and Mr. CASEY wanted time to reflect, and so the report was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Penitentiary Committee were directed to advertise for proposals to supply the County Institutions with provisions, &c., and the keeper of the Penitentiary was directed to advertise for proposals for convict labor at the Penitentiary.

Mr. T. G. BERGEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter all Committees of this Board report, at each meeting thereof in writing, signed by the respective chairman or some member thereof: 1. The date and days on which they have met. 2. The names of members present. 3. The nature of the business transacted.

That said reports be placed on file, and the contents thereof not entered on the minutes.

That said report be the basis on which the bills of members for Committee service be made out, and that no compensation be allowed for said service unless said reports are rendered either at the next or succeeding meeting of the Board, after said Committee meetings.

The Board adjourned till the first Wednesday in July.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The first 15 causes will be called in this Court to-day.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—We understand that Mr. LEWIS COLE, of Brooklyn, died on board the steamer *Philadelphia* on her last trip to Havana, from injuries received the day he sailed, on board the Union Company Ferry boat *Whitehall*. The statement made to us is as follows: Mr. COLE and his wife were crossing in the above boat to take the steamer for Havana on the 17th of May. They were a little late and as the boat neared the slip on the New-York side he unhooked the passenger chain so as to lose no time. For this, it is said, one of the deck hands made a violent attack upon him and inflicted such injuries as to cause congestion of the brain, which resulted in death as above stated.

☞ The Rev. H. W. BEECHER administered the ordinance of Baptism to 14 converts, Wednesday evening, in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	29¾
3,000	do	93	100	do ...opg	29¾
19,000	Mo. St. 6s	84½	50	do ...b30	29
5,000	do ...s10	84½	50	do ...opg	29¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	85	800	Harlem R. ...b60	11½
6,000	E. R. R. C. B. '71	39½	50	Harlem R. Pref. ...s3	33
1,000	E. R. R. 1st M. B	99	500	Reading Railroad ...s3	44
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	67	100	do ...s30	43¾
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d m.	74½	300	do ...s10	44
10,000	Ill. C. R. Bs. ...s60	86¾	100	do ...c	44¼
2,000	do	87	20	Mil. and Miss. R.	27¾
3,000	LaC. & M. L. G. B.	33¼	50	do	27¾
1,000	N. J. Cen 1st m. b.	91	10	Mich. Cent. R.	60¾
5,000	Del. L. & W. 1st m.	70	75	M. So. & N. Ia. R. b30	23
15	Bank of Commerce	103½	100	do	22¾
20	Metropolitan Bank	108¾	665	do	23
5	Park Bank	101½	30	do ...s15	23
4	Continental Bank	99	150	do ...s3	23
150	Cary Imp. Co.	6½	100	do ...s30	22¾
20	Cumberland Pref.	21½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. st.	46¾
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	107½	50	do ...b30	47
40	do	107½	50	do ...b10	47
12	do	107½	206	do	47
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	70½	50	Panama R. R. ...s60	107½
50	N. Y. C. R. R. ...s10	84¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. ...b60	88¾
100	do ...b60	84¾	50	do ...s60	87¾
500	do ...b30	84¾	25	do ...s3	88¾
50	do ...s30	84¾	50	do ...s3	88¾
100	do ...s60	84¾	100	do	88
250	do ...s30	84¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3	36½
50	do ...s30	84¾	40	do ...b10	36¾
375	do	84¾	1000	do ...b3	36¾
100	do ...b10	84¾	300	do ...s30	36
100	do ...s10	84¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R. s30	74¾
200	do ...b3	84¾	100	do ...s30	74¾
410	Erie Railroad	20	275	do ...opg	74¾
10	do	20¾	210	La C. & Mil. R. R.	7¾
30	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	119	15	New-Jersey R. R.	132

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	29
23,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	Harlem R. R.	11¼
1,000	Brook. City 6s	97	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. s30	23¾
2,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	40	50	do	23
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. B. '76	98	200	Reading R. R.	44¾
1,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87¼	100	do ...b10	44¾
7,000	do	88	100	do ...b10	44¾
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	33¼	500	do	44¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. ...b10	36¾	25	Panama R. R.	107½
100	do ...s3	36¾	250	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88¾
10	Continental Bank	99	25	Chic. & R. I. R. ...opg	74¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ...s3	84¾	50	do ...s30	74¾
300	Erie Railroad ...s10	20	150	do ...opg	75
100	do	20	57	Del. L. & W. R. R.	85

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$6,000	T. H. & A. R. 2d mg.	36¼	20	shares N. F. Ins. Co.	174¾
5,000	LaC. & M. R. C. bs	10¾	25	C. Ex. F. Ins. Co.	140¼
4,000	Sac. C. 10 ℘ ct. bs	45	30	Astor F. Ins. Co.	123
2,000	Bud. R. R. 2dm. 7s	67	15	L. I. Fire Ins. Co.	176
4,000	St. L. Co. (Mo.) 6 ℘		10	Com. Fire Ins. Co.	100
	cent. bonds	75	40	East River Bank	96
	A bd. & mtge. on 18 lots		15	Artisans' Bank	79½
	land in Wisconsin	56	20	E. River F. Ins. Co.	105
400	Atc. M. Ins. sp. '56	73½	40	St. M's. Fire Ins. Co.	116
450	do '57	88½	20	do	116¼
710	do '58	79½	200	C. & H. Coa. Co. p. sh.	81
70	Gt. W. M. Ins. sp. '57	54½	10	Am. Ex. Bank	102
620	Com. M. Ins. sp. '53	45½	20	Metropolitan Bank	108¾
500	do '57	43	20	Mer. M. Ins. Co.	70
3,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	81	52	N. Y. & Harlem R.	11
59	shares N. F. Ins. Co.	174¾	15	Am. Express Co.	86
50	do	174¾	75	LaC. & Mill. R.	7
40	do	174¾			

THURSDAY, June—3 P. M.

The Official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of May were made up this afternoon, and in the business of Importation they show a further falling off, as compared with last season, of $6,504,259. The aggregate entries of Foreign merchandise at this port, (exclusive of Specie,) for the eleven months of the Treasury year now drawing to a close are thus made *less by fifty-two millions dollars*, since the present Treasury year began, than the previous season. Of this, nearly the whole decrease—or $50,616,000—has occurred since the first of the calendar year. The heaviest falling off in the Export clearances of the month, it will be seen, is in the shipments of Specie, which fall short of two millions this season, against $5,789,266 last May.

The entries of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the month of May, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,574,612
Dutiable Goods warehoused	2,626,978
Free Goods	1,928,573
Total entries	$11,130,163
Against May, 1857	17,634,422
Decrease May, 1858	$6,504,259

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month was $2,665,573, or about the same as the entries bonded. The same month last year nearly two-thirds the entries of May were bonded, to await the operation of the New Tariff on 1st July following. There was also entered in May, Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $324,540.

The exports from the port of New-York in the month of May, were:

In Domestic Produce		$4,262,789
Foreign reëxports		343,189
Specie		1,790,775
Total of all Exports		$6,397,353
Against May, 1857:		
In Domestic Produce	$6,046,643	
Foreign reëxports	464,290	
Specie	5,789,266	—$12,300,199
Decrease in all Exports, May, 1858		$5,902,846

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California gold tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1857, and comparing with the corresponding eleven months of the previous Treasury year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$35,295,000	$25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,616,000	11,768,000
January	7,796,000	18,120,000
February	8,969,000	24,501,000
March	11,458,000	20,074,000
April	10,644,000	20,279,000
May	11,130,000	17,634,000
Total 11 months	$152,145,000	$204,772,000
Foreign Specie entered	$9,219,000	$6,071,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$4,274,000	$6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,190,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
January	4,308,000	4,544,000
February	3,710,000	5,399,000
March	4,503,000	7,904,000
April	5,513,000	5,162,000
May	4,263,000	6,047,000
Total 11 months	$49,549,000	$70,534,000
Foreign reëxported	10,004,000	5,063,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$3,628,000	$5,276,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,259,000	2,956,000
December	7,535,000	1,779,000
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
February	3,747,000	1,832,000
March	836,000	2,175,000
April	646,000	3,555,000
May	1,791,000	5,789,000
Total 11 months	$33,727,000	$36,610,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$49,549,000	$70,534,000
Foreign Reëxported	10,004,000	5,063,000
Specie	33,727,000	36,610,000
Total all exports	$93,280,000	$112,227,000
Decreased export this year		$18,947,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE [illegible]

July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	2,063,784	5,117,250
March	2,213,452	3,752,184
April	1,736,510	3,301,607
May	1,746,227	1,807,289
Total 11 months	$25,748,996	$41,551,613
Decreased Customs Revenue this year		$15,802,617

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857-8. From July 1.		1856-7. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,881,676	July 14	$1,705,201
July 27	1,456,043	July 15	65,460
Aug. 12	1,241,055	July 28	1,649,896
Sept. 3	1,502,557	Aug. 14	1,473,870
Oct. 4	1,232,734	Aug. 29	1,465,157
Oct. 16	1,564,200	Sept. 14	1,507,658
Nov. 4	1,464,457	Sept. 27	1,807,148
Nov. 16	1,176,086	Oct. 12	1,665,038
Nov. 29	1,744,572	Oct. 18	186,563
Dec. 14	2,276,283	Oct. 29	1,581,867
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Nov. 13	1,628,507
Jan. 13	1,607,440	Nov. 16	127,051
Jan. 27	1,555,779	Nov. 29	1,630,229
Feb. 13	1,348,307	Dec. 13	1,509,600
Feb. 27	1,640,490	Dec. 15	286,886
March 16	1,279,134	Dec. 28	1,671,566
March 28	1,403,940	Jan. 13	1,389,177
April 12	1,252,912	Jan. 28	1,166,510
April 27	1,436,566	Feb. 14	1,096,540
May 13	1,615,551	Feb. 27	1,260,126
May 29	1,575,891	March 17	1,004,956
Total, 11 mos.	$32,297,396	March 28	1,137,129
		April 14	1,229,228
		April 29	1,460,088
		May 15	1,707,597
		May 28	1,667,062
		Total, 11 mos.	$33,909,976

Decrease in receipts from California	$1,612,640
Increase in the receipts from Europe	$3,148,000

Our Gold tables for the eleven months show that there has been received at New-York in Bullion:

From California	$32,297,000
Europe, Mexico, &c.	9,219,000
Together	$41,516,000
And that the Export is	33,727,000
Gain to Banks from abroad	$7,789,000
Gain from Sub-Treasury	6,642,000
Gain from the Interior	4,250,000
Total increase in Bank	$18,681,000

Present Bank reserve, $31,496,144.

The dealings to-day on the Stock Exchange show some irregularity on the Western Roads, as compared with the firmness of yesterday, but the general tone of the market is one of increased firmness, the New-York Road shares, Philadelphia and Reading, Panama, and nearly the entire Bond list leaving off higher than on Wednesday. The City Bank stocks and the shares of the City Avenue Roads are in good investment demand and at full rates. New-York Central opened at 84¾ and left off 84¾@85 ℘ cent. The latest sales of Erie were at 20½@20¾ ℘ cent., as against 19¾@⅞ yesterday afternoon. So much has been said in advance of the poverty of the half-yearly exhibit of business to April 1, to be made by the President this evening, and so little account taken of the fact that he has brought the finances of the road within manageable shape—thus relieving the anxiety of the stock and unsecured bondholders in regard to suits at law, threatened foreclosures and the heavy cost of carrying the floating debt—that the public will at least be prepared to hear the worst construction from the Street, and to weigh the other side of the story deliberately for themselves. There was some weakness shown in Chicago and Rock Island in the forenoon, and seller's options were put out at 74¾ ℘ cent. The closing sales for the opening of the transfers on the 12th inst. were at 75 ℘ cent. Cleveland and Toledo fell back to 36 ℘ cent., seller's option, in the forenoon, recovering to 36¾ ℘ cent. at the close. There was a sudden and well sustained advance of 1¼@1½ ℘ cent. in Reading, one or two large buyers appearing at the Board. Missouri Sixes were in good request at 84¾@84⅞, and Virginias at 93 ℘ cent. The general dealings, without showing much activity in the afternoon, closed upon firm prices on most of the list. The Street has not talked much war to-day. A large delegation of both *Bears* and *Bulls* joined the regatta. The latest news by the *America* at Halifax indicate more speculation in the English Funds, at 96¾ for money, and a renewed upward movement in Cotton at Liverpool.

We hear of sales of good bills on London commercial signatures, at 108¾ ℘ cent. The bank range is 109¼@109½; the demand for Saturday's steamer promising no improvement. Money rates are without alteration at bank or on the Street. The business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was:

Receipts	$69,851
Payments	57,711
Balance	5,631,169

The receipts include $60,000 from Customs.

The Erie Railroad meeting to take place this (Thursday) evening at Clinton Hall, we understand to be a regular half-yearly meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of the Company to hear the result of the six months' business of the Road, which is brought up to the 1st of April—being the first half of the current fiscal or railway year of the Company. The example for holding such conferences on the determination of every half year's business, is a common one among the English Railway proprietaries, and the absence of it, heretofore, in this country has doubtless led to much unnecessary embarrassment, as well as misunderstanding between Railway managers and the great body of their constituents and creditors. It is the purpose of Mr. MORAN, of the Erie Company, we believe, to follow up this example implicitly, in order not only to report everything that the work under his charge *has* accomplished, but to answer to every question why it has not accomplished more. The following tables are to be laid before the meeting this evening. The arrangement of the statement is so plain and comprehensive as to carry its own explanation:

ERIE ROAD—SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS.

Gross revenue 6 mos., Oct. 1,'57, to Ap. 1,'58		$2,923,143
Ordinary expenses, including taxes and items in Transportation Account annexed, marked *	$1,875,954	
Ext'y Exp.—bad debts N.Y. st'n.	25,875	
Cons'n Ac't, expe'd dur'g 6 mos.	59,783	—$1,961,612
Rev. applicable to int. on debt and rent, &c.		$961,530
Whereas these items amounted to		1,361,595
Leaving a deficit of		$400,064
This result is proved as follows:		
Increase of Bonded Debt		$1,060,097
Dec. of materials, fuel, bills and accounts receivable, &c.		365,630
Total		$1,425,728
Less:		
Inc. of Long-Dock investment	$151,068	
Increase of cash and cash items	25,005	
Decrease of Floating Debt	849,585	—$1,025,663
Total		$400,064

NOTE.—In the above statement of expenditures are included many items which not only are extraordinary expenditures, but which also should be a charge on the entire year's traffic, and not on the six months.

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS OF COMPANY.

	Sept. 30, 1857.	March 31, 1858.
Funded Debt	$24,691,000	$25,753,097
Bills payable	1,982,482	1,174,434
Accounts payable including coupons past due, less cash and cash items and Accounts Receivable	342,934	421,503
Total	$27,016,416	$27,347,035—Incr'e $330,619

COMPARISON OF ASSETS.

Materials	$547,394	$324,245
Fuel	372,371	394,482
Long Dock	744,043	895,111
Other Assets	672,772	583,138
Total	$2,336,582	$2,197,077—Dec'e [illegible]
		Total $400,064

COMPARATIVE BUSINESS—SAME HALF YEAR.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	Decrease.	Increase.
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Net Earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

EXPENDITURES.

Office and Station expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cost of Running	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Rep'rs of Engines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Incidental	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oper'g telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Decrease f'm 56-66 [illegible]		
Gross earn'gs, 1st quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross earn'gs, 2d quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$3,704,077

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT—SIX MONTHS.

Transp. Exp. prior Sept. 30, 1857, paid since	$46,637	
Transportation Expenses, six months	1,709,543	
Taxes Paid	38,152	
N. Y. Central R. R. Co. Emigrant business	7,064	
Lake Erie Steamers, 1857	13,164	
Fuel destroyed	2,400	
New-York Station, old acc't	25,875	
Rent of Union Railroad	41,700	
Rent Chemung Railroad	6,000	
Interest on Floating Debt	54,120	
Interest on Funded Debt	659,775	—$2,604,424
Balance		142,034
Total		$3,006,459
Balance from Old Account		$453,316
Freight Earnings	$1,936,692	
Passenger Earnings	536,553	
Storage	704	
Telegraph	4,617	
Rents	[illegible]	
Mails	46,793	
Hire of Cars	360	—2,553,143
Total		$3,006,459

GENERAL LEDGER STATEMENT—APRIL 1, 1858.

Construction	$24,089,835	
Union Railroad Improvement	438,272	—$24,528,107
Cash and Cash Items on hand	46,472	
Materials on hand	324,245	
Fuel on hand	394,482	— $765,201
Owners Lake Erie Steamers	40,000	
Owners Lake Erie Propellers	170,012	
Rolling Stock, &c., bought of Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R. Co.	100,000	
Real Estate	4,496	
Bonds Buffalo Corning and New-York R. R.	9,000	
Bonds of the City of Toledo	100	— $323,609
Discount on Bonds due 1875	597,865	
Sinking Fund—Bonds repurchased	1,368,000	— $1,965,865
Long Dock Company	363,911	
Stock of Long Dock Company	341,200	— $705,111
Unadjusted Accounts	29,526	
Bills and Accounts Receivable	215,151	— $244,680
Total		$28,532,573
Capital Stock issued, including dividend No. 8		$11,000,000
First mortgage Bonds	3,000,000	
Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1859	4,000,000	
Convertible Bonds, due 1871	3,754,000	
Convertible Bonds, due 1862	3,125,000	
Mortgage Bonds, due 1883	6,000,000	
Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1875	2,940,000	
Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due 1880	2,057,503	
Acceptances, due 1860	40,600	
Seven per cent. Certificates	25,585	—$24,942,688
Bills payable	1,174,434	
Accounts payable	683,129	
Balance of Transportation account	142,034	— $1,999,597
Total		[illegible]
NOTE.—Original Sinking Fund issue		$4,000,000
Repurchased	$1,368,000	
Exchanged for Fourth mortgage	[illegible]	—1,447,000
Outstanding		$2,553,000

We subjoin a brief summary of the actual outstanding debt of the Company, derived from the annual report of October 1, 1857, and from the above schedule:

OUTSTANDING DEBT OF ERIE COMPANY.

	Oct. 1, 1857.	April 1, 1858.
First Mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Second, 1859	4,000,000	4,000,000
Third, 1883	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fourth, 1880	——	2,057,503
Convertibles, 1871	4,351,000	3,754,000
Convertibles, 1862	3,500,000	3,125,000
Sinking Fund, 1875	2,614,000	2,568,000
Bills Payable	1,982,482	1,174,434
Acceptances, 1860	40,000	65,505
Total Bonds and Bills	$25,487,482	$25,739,531
Accounts, Net	342,934	421,505
Total	$25,830,416	$26,161,035
Increase since Oct. 1, 1857		330,619

The following items relate to the subsequent ways and means of the Company:

Bills payable Oct. 1, 1857	$1,982,482
Funded to the 1st April	808,048
Balance on above statement	$1,174,434
Funded since to 1st June	351,040
At present outstanding	$823,394
Fourth Mortgage provision	6,000,000
Issued to 1st April	2,057,000
Available on 1st April	$3,943,000
Since issued to 1st June	378,000
Available hereafter	$3,565,000
In exchange for unsecured Bonds	1,782,500
Leaving cash means	$1,782,500
To pay off bills as above	823,394
And to meet further contingencies	$959,106

REAL ESTATE.... THURSDAY, June 3.

Mr. JAS. M. MILLER sold, by order of referee, the whole front on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, about 18 lots, being 199 feet 10 inches on the avenue, by 215 feet on each street, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of the "River House," built some years ago by CHARLES H. HALL, Esq., at an original cost of, probably, $8,000 or $10,000, with the out-houses. The terms were 10 per cent. down, balance on the 28th June. The property was bought by Mr. JOHN KRESS, the brewer, for $3,050 above the mortgage of $6,000, now due—say $9,050. It was well worth $10,000 or $12,000.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold, by order of referee, a 25x105 feet lot, on the east side Third-avenue, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, for $1,200.

At private sale, Mr. JOSEPH T. MILLS, through Mr. PETER A. LEEMAN, has sold three full lots, fronting on the east side of First-avenue, north corner of Sixtieth-street, for $3,100.

On the east side of Madison-avenue, south corner of Fortieth-street, Mr. SAMUEL FORD has recently resumed work, and is now completing three Jersey brown-stone houses, 25x54 feet, four stories, basement and cellar. As to the value of lots here, we can say that on the opposite side of the street $8,000 per lot has been offered, and not accepted. And by way of comparison, we may also say that lots on the same side of the same avenue, below Thirtieth-street, have lately been sold for $6,500 per lot. Their value, however, was probably affected by a public institution.

We have been repeatedly urged, both by fire insurance companies and by private individuals, to expose and condemn the mode and manner in which cheap and unsafe buildings are thrown up in this City. Not being builders by profession, we cannot do this. But, if some respectable and responsible individual, who knows the details as to how a good house should be built, and how poor houses are built, will give us the facts of the case, we will publish them. We know there are few questions more important in this City.

We stated, the other day, that the front of Mr. WITTHAUS' house, in Thirty-fourth-street, was to be after the style of Mr. THOMAS', in Fifth-avenue. We are informed that this is a mistake, and that the front will be of an original design, by the architect, Mr. WARNER.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand; supply good, and prices slightly firmer, but rates unchanged. Sales 4,000 bbls. WHEAT quiet, with fair demand for prime White, which is scarce; inferior is offered freely. Sales, 12,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 08 for White Western; and 82c. for Red and mixed Winter. CORN is a shade better, and supply limited. Sales, 28,000 bushels, at 80¾c., afloat. Some car lots, at 80c. OATS at 44c., weight for Western, in store. WHISKY, at 21c. Small sales. *Shipped last night by tow*—35,000 bushels of Wheat.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR rather quiet and unchanged. Sales 800 bbls, at $3 75 for Choice Wisconsin; $4@$4 10 for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $4 25@$4 50 for Double Extras. WHEAT in good demand and firmer. Sales 50,000 bushels at 72c.@73½c. for Chicago Spring; 84½c. for Red Indiana; 90¼c. for Prime White Canadian, closing at outside. CORN a shade firmer and in good demand. Sales 20,000 bushels at 56¼c.@57c. for Ohio and Illinois. OATS active and firmer. Sales 20,000 bushels at 35c.@35¼c., to arrive, closing at outside. WHISKY dull. Sales 350 gallons at 19c.@19½c. FREIGHTS lower—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Flour, 30c.@40c. to New-York. *Lake Imports at noon*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bush. Wheat; 17,000 bush. Corn; 20,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales at $3 58 for Straight State. WHEAT in good demand; sales 14,000 bushels at $1 for White Michigan; 76c.@79c. for extra Milwaukee Club; 73c. for Chicago Spring. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels at 61c. for choice Indiana; 61½c.@62c. for Illinois. FREIGHTS steady at 20c for Flour; 6c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,600 bbls. Flour; 14,400 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 3.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant; sales 30,000 bushels at 65c. CORN closed with an advancing tendency. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—100 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, at generally unchanged prices. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency. Sales at $4 12½. *Provisions* very dull.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board*—[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $1,000 City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] mortgage, [illegible]; $1,000 Cam- and Am- boy Railroad 6s, '75, [illegible]; [illegible] North Pennsylvania Ra[illegible] road, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible]; [illegible] Bank, [illegible].

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DAYS.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	June [illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

North Star	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	June [illegible]
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	June [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans and Havana—[illegible]

In steamship *Jamestown*, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—[illegible]

In ship *Endymion*, from Liverpool—A. J. Rotch, of Indiana; Mr. F. Walter and lady, of England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 03 | Gov. Island.. 1 51 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 3.

Cleared.

Ships Cygnet, Moore, Sydney, N. S. W., Cameron; Intrepid, Hurd, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Isle O'May, (Br.,) Burgess, Liverpool, G. C. Duncan & Co.; S. W. Holbrook, Holbrook, St. Mary's, Ga., Nesmith & Sons; Augusta, Payne, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Ins. Williams, Cardenas, E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Ben Campbell, (Br.,) Forrest, Sierra Leone, Boswite & Roebel; Ocean Wave, Morton, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; T. E. Watson, Barnaby, Laguayra, Dallett & Bliss; Inocente, Haynes, Pictou, [illegible]; J. Peters; Condor, Allen, Prospect Harbor, [illegible] & Hunter; Gardiner, (Port.,) [illegible]; Amsinck; O. Hopkins, Hopkins, Oporto, [illegible].

Schooners Alabama, Crowther, Baltimore, [illegible]; Kee; Saxon, McDermott, Bangor, [illegible]; Oakes, Oakes, Port Jefferson, master; [illegible]; Risley, Plymouth, &c., E. A. Wright; [illegible]; son, Savannah, D. C. Murray; [illegible]; Bethel, Harbor Island, Miller & Luther; [illegible] Mills, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; [illegible] Boston, A. Howes; H. Gibbs, [illegible] Howes.

Sloop Phoenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, New-Orleans via Havana May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 27th, [illegible] miles from S. W. Pass exchanged signals with ship Martha J. Ward, of New-York, [illegible]; 31st, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with steamship Black Warrior, bound to New-Orleans via Havana; June 1, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed ship Agnes, of Boston, [illegible].

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Kenney, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to S. B. Rockwell.

Ship Endymion, Ballett, Liverpool May 1, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. May 8, Thos. Hunt, alias John Phillips, (seaman,) fell from the jib-boom overboard, and was lost.

Ship Matilda, (of Searsport,) Porter, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 10 passengers to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Kathleen, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dinsdale, Liverpool 39 ds., with coal to New-York Gas Co.; crossed the Banks in lat. 44, but saw no ice; was becalmed 6 days off Montauk.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.,) Probst, Rotterdam, 38 ds., with schnapps and 13 passengers to Udolpho Wolfe. Has experienced heavy westerly gales.

Bark Adam Lodge, (Br.,) Thorburn, Newcastle [illegible] ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Elizabeth, (Sic.,) Fortorea, Palermo [illegible] ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Albion, (Br.,) Jones, Palermo [illegible] ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. Has experienced very bad weather, lost sails, &c. [illegible]

Brig Rush, Beals, Gibraltar [illegible] ds., with [illegible] and 3 passengers to Giro & Francis. Has had light and variable winds the most of the passage, and [illegible] of fog on the coast.

Brig Susan Emily, (of St. George, Me.,) Wall, [illegible], P. R., [illegible] ds., via Delaware Breakwater 1 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. [illegible] Hatteras, with light, variable winds.

Brig Greyhound, (of Boston,) [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Had light weather on the coast, and was [illegible] ds. [illegible] ware, with calm weather.

Brig Guayana, (Brem.,) Onken, Angostura May 6, with hides to Pavenstedt & Schumacher.

Schr. David E. Wolfe, Russell, Newbern, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. T. S. Grier, Darby, Delaware [illegible] ds., with grain to E. D. Hurlbut.

Schr. E. S. Buckingham, [illegible], with stone.

Schr. Josephine M. Lane, Surrey, Gloucester, [illegible].

Schr. General Taylor, Downs, [illegible].

Schr. Andrew Brown, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Port Ewen, for [illegible].

Schr. E. Perkins, Warren, Albany, for [illegible].

SAILED—Ships Reporter, Howes, for San Francisco; Southampton, Pratt, London.

BELOW—3 barks.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Memoranda.

The ship Southampton, of the X line, Capt. Pratt, for London, sailed this morning. She has as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Minton, 3 children and servant; Mrs. Emanuel and daughter; Mr. H. Fountain, [illegible] more, G. W. Fillmore, all of New-York; the Rev. [illegible] James and wife, of Worcester, Mass.; and 30 in the steerage. She has on freight 120 bbls. Turpentine, [illegible] resin, 12 bales skins, 87 bxs. clocks, 9 cks. furs, [illegible] do., 1,380 bags oil cake, 200 bbls. do., [illegible] staves, 87 hhds. tobacco, 1 do. skins.

The bids for building the Shell Key Lighthouse, [illegible] ida, have been opened at the Lighthouse Board, Washington. Bids were received from engine builders and foundery-men in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Trenton, and Newburg. The highest bid was from Harrison & Loring, Boston, [illegible] and the lowest from Morton, Poole & Co., Wilmington, [illegible].

The old ship William & Ann, the vessel which conveyed Gen. Wolfe to Quebec, and which was lately lying at Newport, R. I., has been lost in the Mediterranean.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3—Spoken—April 12, lat. 2 13 S., lon. 29 15, ship Sunshine, Ryder, from New-York for San Francisco. No date, lat. 32, lon. 32, ship Morning Chief, Yeaton, from Liverpool for New-York. May 13, off Cape de Gatt, bark Emily Taylor, Taber, from Leghorn for New-York. April 3, lat. 7 12 S., lon. 34, ship Robert and Watts Mills, from Callao for Hampton Roads.

CHARLESTON—May 14, arr. Mount Dearborn, Gordon, New-Orleans; Harry Bluff, Redman, Mobile; [illegible], Goodwin, Charleston.

ANTWERP—May 14, arr. John M. Wilcox, [illegible], from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3—Arr. ship Belmont, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Hungarian—bark, of New-Bedford, was passed May 28, lat. 38 25, lon. 56.

Sidney Price—schr., from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, May 29, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Angostura, May 6, bark Mercy Ellen, for New-York, [illegible]; a bark, from New-York, just arr.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Three pieces again to-night. Continued success of the ROUSSET BALLET TROUPE, who will appear this evening in three new pieces, and several brilliant characteristic dances. FRIDAY—THE TWO [illegible], THE PAINTER'S [illegible], fun and droll situations, [illegible] with Mlle. Lamoureux, M. Collet and [illegible]; and THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY. The whole of the troupe, consisting of [illegible], the Goodwin Galletti, M. Collet, the [illegible] Family, the Misses [illegible] under the direction of [illegible] Corps de Ballet, [illegible] Rousset will appear every evening.

On MONDAY—An entirely new spectacular ballet, with gorgeous effects.